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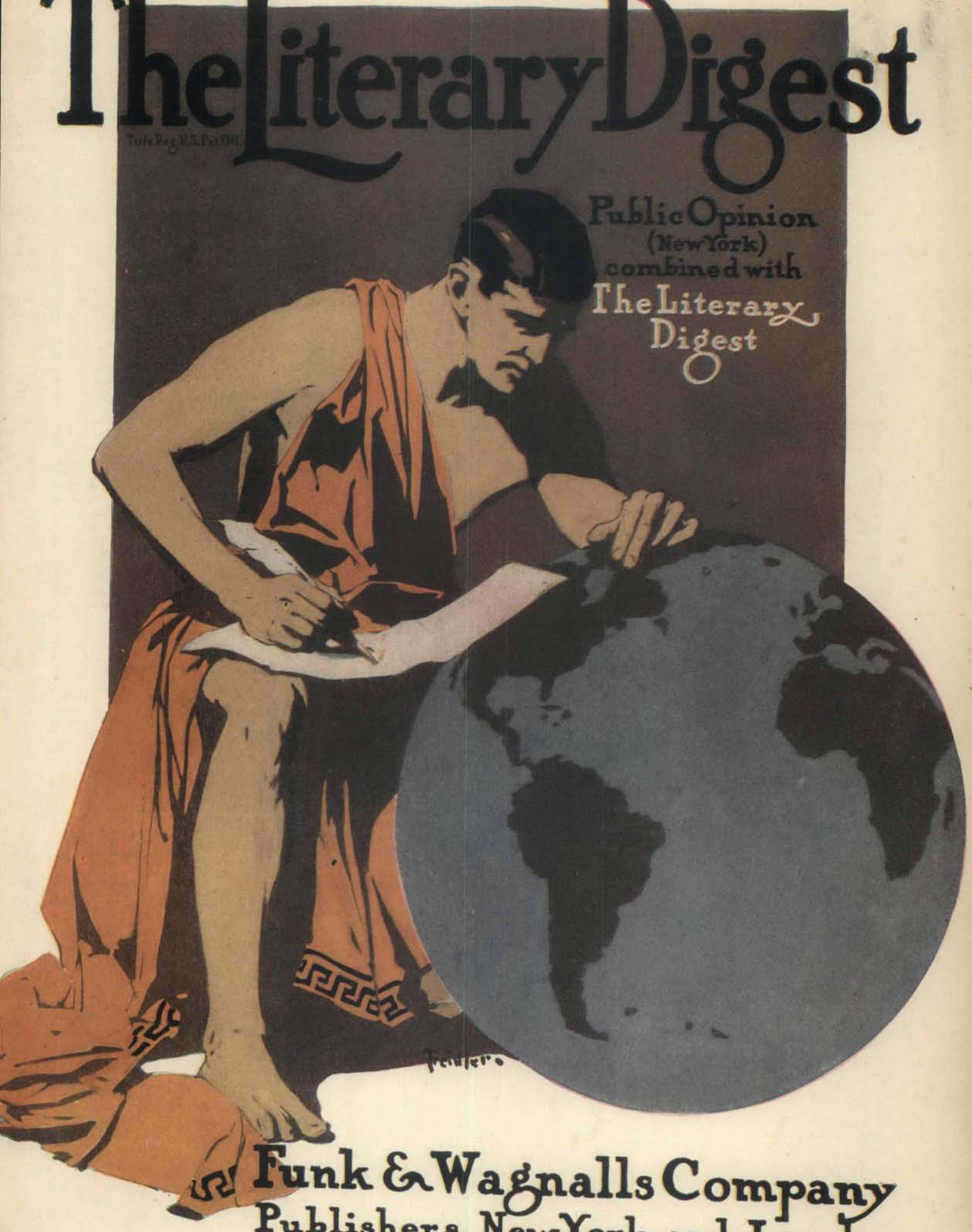


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July 9, 1910

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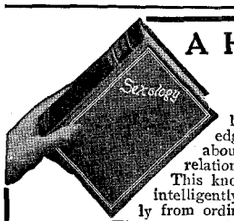


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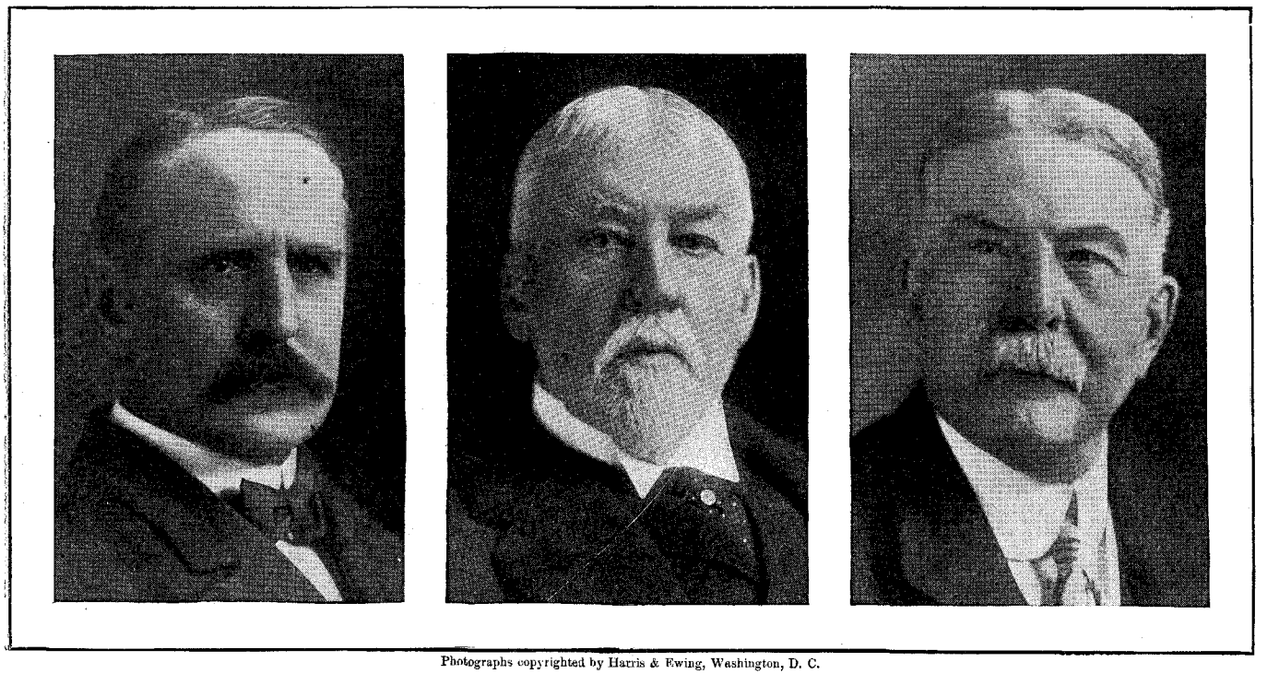
VOL. XLI., NO. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 9, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1055


## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### NO MORE "PORK BARRELS"

AS SEVERAL papers remind us, governmental extravagance increases the cost of living for each individual citizen, a "billion-dollar session" of Congress being equivalent, roughly speaking, to a yearly tax of $50 levied against every head of a family of five in the United States. Yet we are told by the alert observers of the press that the public has not yet greatly concerned itself about how its money is spent in Washington. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) even observes cynically that "the people want democracy, and the right of every man to have a finger in the pie and to pull out a plum if it comes his way," adding: "If they have what they want they must pay for it." President Taft, however, has frequently made it clear that to him Federal extravagance is a matter for neither indifference nor cynicism, and he once more emphasizes this fact by his warning to Congress that he will sign no more rivers and harbors bills built on the old "pork-barrel" plan. His attitude in this matter, many papers believe, sounds the death-knell of one of the most costly forms of legislative log-rolling.

These bills in the past, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), have been "one of the scandals of Congress"; and the one perpetrated by this session impresses the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) as "the worst Congress has passed in ten years."



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EUGENE HALE, MAINE, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

D. S. ALEXANDER, NEW YORK, Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

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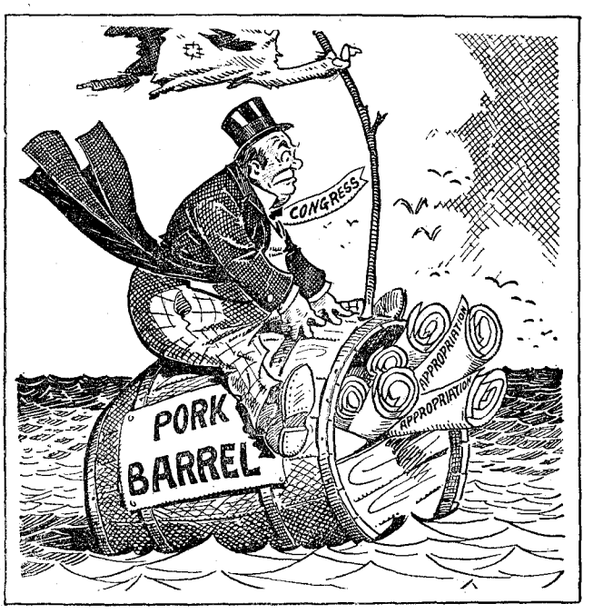
Congressman to make continuing river appropriations a part of his political stock in trade. To this end, rumor has it, millions have been squandered in the improvement of creeks scarcely large enough to float a flatboat.

The system now apparently doomed by the President's quiet announcement was perfected, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.)




AFLOAT.
—Rouse in the Grand Rapids *Evening Press.*

reminds us, many years ago, and had its root in the fact that "Congress was not averse to casting money upon the waters of such constructively navigable rivers as 'the roaring Kiskiminetas,' on the theory that it would return in the shape of willing support of larger appropriations for river and harbor improvements which were really worth while." When it comes to the pork barrel, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "there are no partizans and no insurgents, only patriots."

On the last day of the session the Rivers and Harbors Bill, carrying appropriations amounting to about $52,000,000, was returned to the Senate with the President's signature, but accompanied by a message of mingled praise, protest, and admonition. After admitting the bill's "many excellent features," such as its provisions for the canalization of the Ohio River within a fixt period, and for comprehensive improvements in the Mississippi and other main-traveled rivers, he goes on to say:

"The chief defect in the bill is the large number of projects appropriated for, and the uneconomical method of carrying on these projects by the appropriation of sums small in comparison to the amounts required to effect completion.

"The figures convincingly establish the fact that this bill makes inadequate provision for too many projects. The total of the bill, $52,000,000, is not unduly large, but the policy of small appropriations with a great many different enterprises, without provision for their completion, is unwise. It tends to waste because thus constructed the projects are likely to cost more than if they were left to contractors who were authorized to complete the whole work within a reasonably short time. . . .

"Moreover, the appropriation of a comparatively small sum for a doubtful enterprise is thereafter used by its advocates to force further provision for it from Congress on the ground that the investment made is a conclusive recognition of the wisdom of the project, and its continuance becomes a necessity to save the money already spent. This has been called a 'piecemeal' policy. . . . . .

"If enterprises are to be useful as encouraging means of transportation, they ought to be finished within a reasonable time. The delays in completing them postpone their usefulness and increase their cost. The proper policy, it seems to me, is to determine from the many projects proposed and recommended what are the most important, and then to proceed to complete them with due dispatch; and then to take up others and do the same thing with them. . . . . .

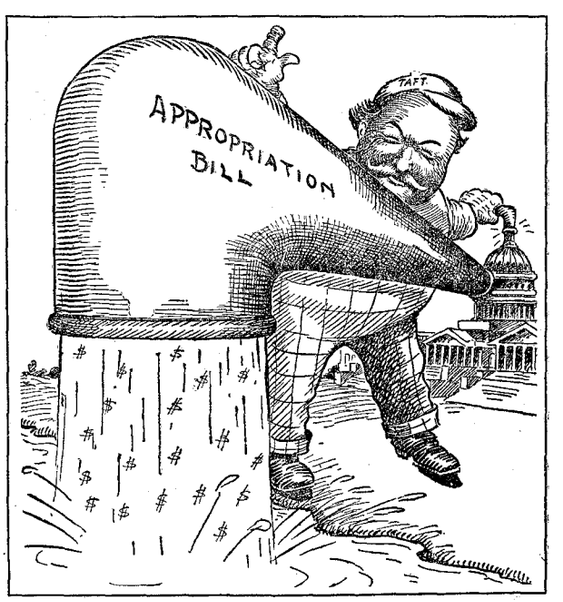
"Under the present system every project is submitted to army engineers, who pass upon the question whether it ought to be adopted; but they have no power to pass upon the relative importance of the many different projects they approve, or to suggest the most economical and businesslike order for their completion. . . . . .

"I have given to the consideration of this bill the full ten days since its submission to me, and some time before that. The objections are to the system, for it may be conceded that the framers of the bill have made as good a bill as they could under the 'piecemeal' policy. I once reached the conclusion that it was my duty to interpose a veto in order if possible to secure a change in the method of framing these bills. Subsequent consideration has altered my view as to my duty.

"It is now three years since a rivers and harbors bill was passed. The projects under way are in urgent need of further appropriation for maintenance and continuance, and there is great and justified pressure for many of the new projects provided for by the bill. It has been made clear to me that the failure of the bill thus late in the session would seriously embarrass the constructing engineers. I do not think, therefore, the defects of the bill which I have pointed out will justify the postponement of all this important work. But I do think that in the preparation of the proposed future yearly bill Congress should adopt the reforms above suggested and that a failure to do so would justify withholding Executive approval, even tho a rivers and harbors bill fail."

It appears that Senator Nelson, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Representative Alexander, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, are in full accord with the President's view of the matter. After a long interview between these three Mr. Alexander was quoted in the Washington dispatches as follows:

"The President wants an elimination of unimportant projects, even tho heretofore approved by the engineering department, and the systematic completion of the more important projects. The act of 1910 endeavors to prepare the way for this reform, in which Senator Nelson and I are in hearty accord.




FOURTEEN FEET THROUGH THE VALLEY.
— Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat.*

"The bill omitted several projects that ought to be abandoned and it has fixt a time for completing the most important improvements. The President fully approves these features of the bill. It has also prepared the way for an annual bill of moderate size, not to exceed $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, which is the only way of overcoming the present so-called piecemeal policy."

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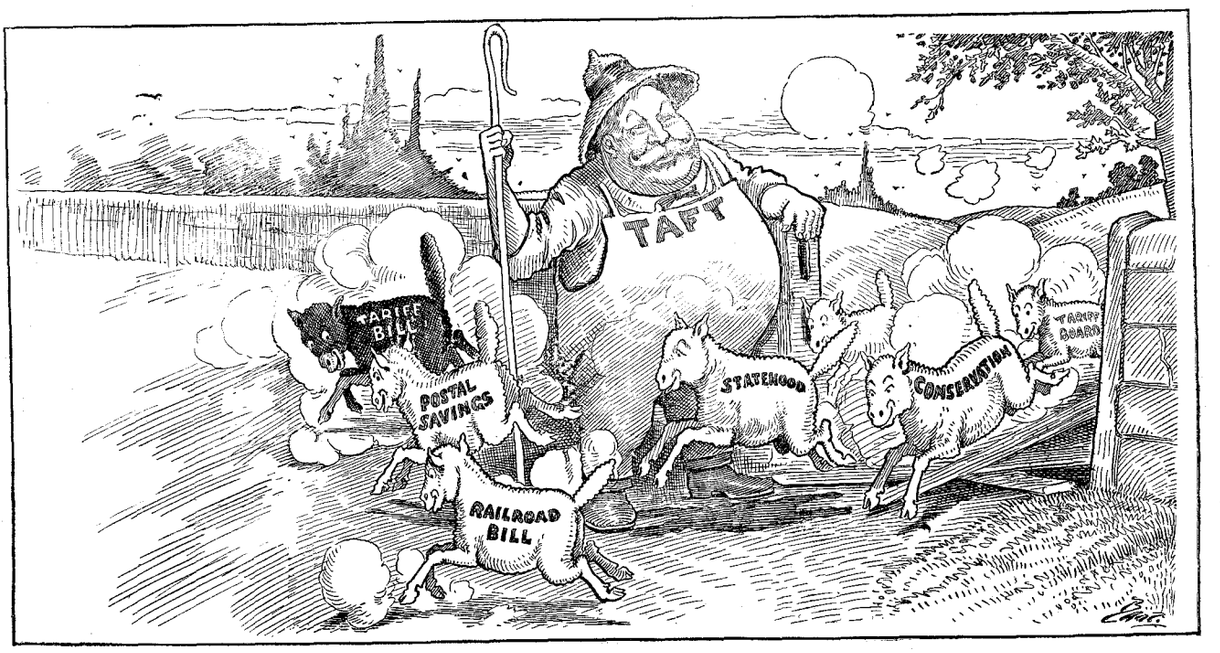


THE GENTLE SHEPHERD. —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

The country, thinks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), "will appreciate the reluctance with which the President signed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, containing as it does a lot of expensive prize packages for favored Congressmen"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "President Taft could not have wound up his season at Washington with a better bit of work than that which he did in laying the foundation for a thoroughgoing change in the method of dealing with the rivers and harbors question." *The Post* goes on to say:

"The idea of making expenditures for the improvement of internal waterways only upon broad and well-considered lines is one upon which Mr. Taft has always insisted, as he emphatically showed during his Western tour last year; and the necessity of applying this principle, not only to the larger schemes then under discussion, but to the entire mass of projects annually brought up in Congress and lumped in the Rivers and Harbors Bill, was borne in upon the President's mind with great force by the outrageous character of so much of this year's bill. The change he is now planning to effect would be an achievement of permanent value to the nation."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which seems inclined to be suspicious of rivers and harbors appropriations even when reformed in accordance with the President's suggestion:

"This method of proceeding would be commendable if it could be regarded as settled beyond question what waterways should be developed and improved, and to what extent the policy should be carried of artificially constructing or enlarging channels for inland transportation. But this is a matter still open to serious dispute. There is the scheme for a Lakes to Gulf waterway, including a costly canal through parts of Illinois as well as for deepening the channel of the Ohio from Cincinnati to the Mississippi and the channel of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis and the maintenance of a certain stable depth in the latter unruly stream to New Orleans. There are also in contemplation other schemes for deepening rivers and constructing canals, including one of the latter across Michigan from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan and one across Ohio from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. There is also the project for an interior coast-line passage, largely canalized, along the Atlantic seaboard from Long Island Sound and New York Bay to Florida and across to the Gulf of Mexico."

The Rivers and Harbors Bill, says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), is not the only measure in which wise and necessary provisions are associated with log-rolling schemes and unnecessary and extravagant projects. "The same condemnation," we read, "applies justly to many of the appropriation bills passed by Congress." In other words, while the Rivers and Harbors Bill has long been the chief vehicle of Congressional "pork," other bills are also redolent of that commodity. In consequence, remark many papers, in spite of the President's persistent demand for economy, the session's appropriations again pass the billion mark. "Forces that have broken from control are making the national Government a riot of profligacy and waste," declares Senator Shively (Dem.), of Indiana. "Perhaps the greatest disappointment in connection with the conclusion of the recent work of Congress," says the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "is its failure to accomplish anything substantial toward retrenchment of Government expenditures." The same paper adds:

"The Democrats might make quite an issue of Government retrenchment if they had sense enough to do it, but in office and out they always accompany their criticism of the Republicans on this score by proposals of their own which out-Herod Herod. The Democrats of Ohio, for example, in their recent platform, after nominating Harmon for Governor and for President, mourn over Republican extravagance, but declare in favor of a dollar-a-day pension for all survivors of the Civil War."

Economy, according to the Washington correspondents, was to have been one of the Republican campaign slogans in the Congressional elections this fall. Now Democratic papers, pointing to "another billion-dollar session," are assuring the country that the Republican party is dominated by forces to which the mere idea of economy is abhorrent. Yet the estimates, prepared by the various departments at President Taft's instigation, promised a saving of some $100,000,000. Representative Tawney, however, asserts that the President's efforts in this direction were not wasted. We read:

"The careful attention and businesslike consideration thus given to the preparation of the estimates of appropriations submitted by the Executive to this session of Congress have saved to the Treasury as shown by the actual appropriations, a great many millions of dollars. A fair and intelligent application of this law in the future, and by other Presidents, will not only tend materially to reduce our appropriations, but will place them upon a basis that will indicate a total avoidance of wasteful and reckless expenditure of public money. And it will bring about, as it should, in the public mind a realization that the legislative branch of the Government is not wholly responsible for the integrity and amount of Federal expenditures."

Speaker Cannon, addressing the House on the eve of adjournment, exonerated the Republican party of the charge of

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extravagance with the assertion that "there has not been a single appropriation bill that has not been increased by a non-partizan vote in the House over the report from the committee." Democratic talk of economy, he surmised, "is Pickwickian," since "the Democrats have helped enlarge every appropriation, and there are bills introduced by Democrats and not acted upon which would call for $500,000,000 additional expenditures."

Nevertheless President Taft, the correspondents tell us, intends to devote much of his summer to the problem of making Uncle Sam more economical. Thus we read in the news columns of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"It is the intention of the President, with the assistance of his Cabinet officers and his secretary, Charles D. Norton, who is an expert on financial matters, to devise ways and means to curb Federal extravagance. For this purpose the President has $100,000 appropriated by Congress, and he is taking with him to Beverly all the official papers bearing on appropriations by the last Congress. These papers will enable him to obtain a retrospect of the first year of his own Administration in the matter of expenditures, and out of them the President hopes to develop a scientific budget which will enable Congress and the Executive departments to place their finger on extravagance in any quarter."

We are told that the President's attention was first seriously turned to this subject by Senator Bourne's assertion that with the employment of modern business methods in the various departments and bureaus, eighty cents could be made to accomplish as much as a dollar does now—a saving of one-fifth in the cost of government. His interest was further spurred by Senator Aldrich's much-quoted statement that if he were permitted to run the Government on a purely business basis he could easily save $300,000,000 a year—or nearly one-third.

## SENATOR GORE'S BRIBERY CHARGES

IF IT TOOK a blind Senator to discern corruption in a pending bill, what is to be said of those Senators who, having eyes, yet saw not, asks one editor anent the Gore bribery charges. It was at the eleventh hour of a session of unusual legislative activity and also of monumental inquisitiveness, we are reminded, that these sensational charges were sprung and forced the appointment of still another investigating committee. Senator Gore, we read in the dispatches from Washington, had secured the insertion in the General Deficiency Bill of an amendment nullifying all contracts made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and by members of the tribes with their attorneys for the sale of lands, unless the contracts were approved by Congress. This amendment was modified in conference in such a way that it seemed to Senator Gore practically to ratify contracts which would take millions of dollars from the Indians. Thereupon he informed the Senate that he had some weeks before been approached by the representative of an attorney of certain Indian tribes in Oklahoma who was to negotiate the sale of 446 acres of coal and asphalt lands for $30,000,000, and, as the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind. Dem.) explains the transaction, was to receive a commission of 10 per cent., or $3,000,000. The Senator asserted that he was informed that $25,000, or even $50,000, would be available if the contracts were not prohibited. Senator Gore further informed his colleagues that an ex-Senator from Nebraska and an ex-Senator from Kansas were "interested" in these contracts, and he added later:

"The gentleman who has felt and manifested so much interest in my financial welfare suggested to me that a member of the Senate was interested in these contracts and also that a member of the House was interested in them."

The sensation produced by these charges soon crystallized into the passage of the Indian contracts amendment in the form desired by the Oklahoma Senator, and the appointment of committees in the House and the Senate to investigate and report at the next session whether there has been any improper legislative action regarding the approval of these contracts.

Mr. McMurray, who was named by the Senator, denies the charges as "absolutely false." He is further reported as saying:

"I was amazed at the Senator's statements. I have represented the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for twelve or thirteen years, and never in that time has there been anything of a dishonorable character in connection with my work. . . . . .

"I never thought of such tactics, either with Senator Gore or any other member of Congress. The Indian land cases never needed any such influence in the first place, and I believe that the Senators and Congressmen with whom I have dealt in the last twelve years will say that I represented the Indians from one standpoint only—the standpoint of a good proposition. I have gone over this entire matter time and again with Senator Gore, and our negotiations were always pleasant and friendly. I do not understand his attitude or his charges."

Ex-Senators Thurston, of Nebraska, and Long, of Kansas, as well as Representative McGuire, of Oklahoma, have denied any improper relations with Indian legislation, while the identity of the Senator referred to by Mr. Gore has not yet developed. Despite the denials there is a preponderance of editorial opinion sustaining the Oklahoman Senator. He has "given another demonstration of his personal and political courage, another example of his high standards in public service," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) is but one of many papers which see in the Senator's accusation "internal evidence of plausibility." The Washington *Times* (Ind.), however, does not believe it fair to pass judgment on the men implicated until there has been a full investigation. Nevertheless, *The Times* feels assured that a strong lobby has long been maintained at the Capitol in connection with such cases. This view is strongly supported by Mr. George W. Woodruff, who says that while he was Assistant-Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior he was

"so overwhelmed with the condition of Indian affairs that I spent fully 80 per cent. of my time in an almost hysterical effort to prevent as much abuse as possible, and shudder now to think of the orgy of graft which is going on, particularly among the five civilized tribes in Oklahoma.

"If Senator Gore's accusation is true, even such an egregious example as this would be only a scratch on the surface of what I thoroughly believe is happening among the Indians of old Indian Territory at this time."

There is a disposition evident on the part of a portion of the press to point to Senator Gore's revelations as simply "one more" instance of the deep-rooted corruption among our legislators, State and National. "The exposure of the political rascals who fatten off the exploitation of the public" is something the country sadly needs, in the opinion of the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.). The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) speaks most emphatically on this point:

"This is the second scandal that Congress has been called upon to deal with in a few weeks, the other involving the title of a United States Senator to his seat in a case where legislators have confest that they received money to vote for him. Both of these cases add emphasis to *The World's* recent demand to 'Turn on the Light.'

"In spite of all the outcry of the last five years, it is apparent that only the surface of political corruption has been scratched in the United States. In connection with the Lorimer matter Governor Deneen exprest the opinion that a majority of the members of the Illinois legislature had been affected with the taint of bribery. Governor Hughes is appealing to the New York legislature to broaden the resolution for an investigation of graft and corruption, and when the Allds scandal became public at Albany the cynical remark was made by a member of the legislature that this was 'only a flea-bite.'

"What Pennsylvania is everybody knows, and there can be no stronger comment on the political morals of that State than the

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THE CONQUEROR.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

THE INVESTIGATED—"Thanks, Judge."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

WINNERS.

fact that a successful candidate for Congress recently spent $40,000 for his nomination at the primaries. In Ohio Governor Harmon's administration has been a protracted fight against corruption, and Mayor Gaynor is waging the same kind of warfare in New York.

"A general condition is immeasurably worse than a solitary example, and it is high time the American people awoke to a clear realization of the seriousness of this problem of corruption in democracy."

## ALBANY'S DEFIANCE OF ROOSEVELT

"FOR THE first time in seven years the triumphant career of Theodore Roosevelt has had a serious backset," exclaims the New York *American* (Ind.), contemplating the flat refusal of the New York legislature, in extra session assembled, to enact the direct-nominations legislation jointly demanded of it by Governor Hughes and the ex-President. "Does this broken prestige," the same paper asks, "forecast the disintegration of the Republican State machine, or does it foretell that Roosevelt, passing from perihelion, will never more be so near the sun?" According to the concensus of editorial opinion the answer lies in the first of these alternatives. While Governor Hughes, writes an Albany correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), at last acknowledges defeat and admits that his long fight for direct primaries is ended, another correspondent of the same paper reports that "those who know the Colonel have little doubt that such a political slap in the face as that dealt him by the New York legislature will bring him back into the arena prepared for war."

Mr. Roosevelt's sudden reappearance on the stage of New York politics was as unpremeditated, it seems, as it was unexpected. As he confided to his audience at the Harvard commencement exercises—

"Our Governor has a very persuasive way with him. I had intended to keep absolutely clear from any kind of public or political question after coming home, and I could carry out my resolution all right until I met the Governor. . . . He explained that I had to help him out, and I put up my hands and agreed to help him.

"I say I agreed to help him; I meant to say agreed to try to help him. That makes a difference. I haven't the slightest idea whether my efforts will do any good or not, but I have sent to the local authorities in New York as emphatic an appeal as I know how to send, asking that the legislature hold up the hands of our Governor and pass the legislation affecting our political structure which the Governor feels, which the best people throughout the State are growing more and more to feel, to be essential to our wholesome political life."

Expressing in return his appreciation of the "great service . . . rendered, not to me but to the people of the State of New York by its first citizen," Governor Hughes congratulated the State on the fact that the weight of Mr. Roosevelt's "great and just influence" is cast upon the side of "freedom within parties, honorable conduct of party affairs, the expression of the intelligent will of the people, and of the efforts to make our political life sweet to the taste of our citizens."

Mr. Roosevelt's "emphatic appeal" took the form of the following telegram to Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the Republican County Committee:

"During the last week great numbers of Republicans and of independent voters from all over the State have written me, urging the passage of direct-primary legislation. I have seen Governor Hughes and have learned your views from your representative. It seems to me that the Cobb Bill, with the amendments proposed by you, meets the needs of the situation. I believe the people demand it. I most earnestly hope that it will be enacted into law."

The immediate effect of this communication, according to an Albany correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), was such that "had a bombshell been dropt in the camp of the bosses their excitement and panic could not have been more complete." At once, we learn from the same source, "the bitterness and resentment that has been leveled at Governor Hughes for months past was diverted to the ex-President," who was denounced as "a usurper, a dictator, an opportunist, and an insurgent." These outraged bosses, however, seem to have soon emerged from their panic, for they rallied their forces to such purpose that the Governor's measure was once more killed in both Houses. In the Assembly Mr. Roosevelt's support won for it sixteen new votes, but these were not enough to save it. Commenting on the outcome the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The Republicans in the Assembly have exhibited a notable consistency. The urging of Governor Hughes and the admonition of ex-President Roosevelt could not swerve them from their course of inflaming a considerable section of the voters

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against themselves and perhaps also against their party. Their exhibition of courage is so unusual and so unexpected as to challenge wonder if not exactly admiration, but their discretion is a minus quantity, and as politics their action is inexcusable. For it is impossible that Mr. Roosevelt, certainly a good judge of public opinion and of politics if there is one, and Governor Hughes and the leading Republican and independent newspapers of the State, including *The Tribune*, can be mistaken in their estimate of the public sentiment demanding direct primaries. That sentiment, moreover, will be intensified by the identification of a popular leader like Mr. Roosevelt with the movement and by the revelation of the forces and motives of the opponents of the reform, which this special session has brought."

While the result was still in doubt the New York *Press* (Rep.) said:

"If the wishes of the little band of bosses at Albany can prevail over the popular sentiment exprest by Theodore Roosevelt, the tyranny of those bosses is worse than their bitterest critics have pictured it. If the bosses can beat the Direct Nominations Bill now the plight of the people of New York is pitiable."

"It is no longer Mr. Hughes who is beaten; it is Mr. Roosevelt who is beaten," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

"As for the Cobb-Griscom Bill itself, we can not grieve much over its fate. The Cobb Bill was a makeshift and the Griscom amendments turn it into a makeshift for a makeshift. A bill that excludes all the counties of Greater New York from direct primaries can not be regarded as a sincere experiment with direct nominations, and it is unfortunate that Governor Hughes did not stick to his original measure.

"As for Mr. Roosevelt, he is free to study the vote and meditate on the vanity of earthly things."

The action of the Assembly, explains Speaker Wadsworth, one of the leaders of the fight against the Cobb Bill, "should not be construed as a gratuitous slap at the ex-President or at the Governor." To quote him further in explanation:

"The Assembly feels that it gave the fullest and most deliberate consideration to primary reform at the regular session.

"The supreme issue is whether the Assembly shall swallow its convictions and deliberately reverse its honest judgment, and thereby announce to the legislatures of the future that the legislative branch of the Government, supposedly independent, can be coerced and forced to occupy a secondary position in our system of government. It is a question far beyond that of the merits or demerits of direct primaries. The prestige of this legislature and of all legislatures to come is at stake."

To show, however, that the situation is remarkable in more ways than one, the New York *American* presents it in the following form:

"Here is a bill to reform primary elections and enthrone the people.

"The dominant State Republican administration was behind it. The Republican National administration was behind it. The most popular boss the Republican party ever knew was behind it. And yet all these forces, with all the power of patronage and of personality, have been twice defeated by increasing majorities in the Republican legislature of a Republican State!

"What does it mean?

"The single conspicuous fact remains that the ample Republican majority in the New York legislature, after persistent urging for two years, has failed to enact any reform primary legislation at all."

A wide party split will be the outcome, fears John A. Stewart, president of the League of Republican Clubs of the State. An Albany correspondent quotes him as follows:

"In my own view, the present contest is one, the development of which had begun long before direct primaries became a bone of contention; and that proposition will merely serve to measure the strength of those who have believed and still believe in the reorganization of the party along more popular lines and those who hold control through the utilization of the old machine.

"A mere giving of the names of those who are for and those who are against a popularizing of party government will serve to make obvious the inevitable result. It needs no prophet to foretell the outcome of a contest in which upon one side are lined up the President of the United States, Mr. Taft; the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Sherman; the former President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt; the Governor of New York, Charles E. Hughes; and on the other side, Collector of the Port of Albany, Mr. Barnes; chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Woodruff; Assembly Leader, Mr. Merritt, and the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Wadsworth.

"For years the shibboleth of both party organizations has been regularity (that is, the rule of the majority). There is no doubt in the minds of a disinterested observer of party conditions in the State that a vastly preponderating majority of the rank and file not only of the Republican, but of the Democratic party, is in favor of a direct-primary bill, not with reference to the merits of any measure, but because of the belief that the present method of party government is an anachronism, worn out, inefficient, and obsolete."

## THE VINDICATION OF KOHLER

THE AMAZEMENT of the press when Cleveland's "Golden-Rule" Chief of Police was charged with serious misdemeanors is now changed to gratification that the "best chief" has not turned out to be the worst. After a month's consideration of the evidence, during which Chief Kohler was suspended from office by the Mayor's order, the Cleveland Civil Service Commission have acquitted him of all the charges. In fact, during the hearing 13 of the 23 counts against him were withdrawn by the prosecution. As soon as he had again taken up the duties of his office, the Chief called his men together and made a little speech to them. He would have been justified in "swinging the big stick," says the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.), as a number of his men had aided the prosecution, "but his own 'golden rule' confronted him and he had to abide by it." This paper quotes his words thus:

"I am starting you all in new to-day. I do not care what you did for or against me. For those of you who have worked against me I have only the best of feeling and I want to thank those who stood by me. I do not propose to be revengeful. I have very little of that kind of a thing about me. I am not that small or cheap. I know I have made human mistakes, but I hold myself as an example to every man in the department. So to-day wipes the slate clean as far as I am concerned. While this demoralizing trial has been going on you have allowed the thieves and thugs to take the city. Now let us have an end of that. Go out and do police duty and clean up the town. That is all I ask of you. Every man will stand on his own merit. The Golden Rule, which was attacked in every way, is now applied to every one of you. The Golden Rule is here to stay and will be exercised stronger than ever. It is up to you when I leave the department, and I assure you that will not be for some time."

While there is some evident skepticism as to the merits of Kohler's "Golden-Rule" system, we find the press substantially unanimous in expressing their satisfaction at his acquittal. The news will be read with pleasure "far beyond the borders of Cleveland," exults the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.). That his rehabilitation means much to the cause of good government in our cities, is believed by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). The Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) calls attention to the "marvelous" results of the "Golden-Rule" policy in Cleveland. Kohler, says *The Journal*, was simply fighting a combination of "dive-keepers and pickpockets and barflies and gentlemanly silk-hatted politicians 'higher up.'" When Tom Johnson was defeated and the Baehr Republican administration went into the City Hall, these people "thought their opportunity had come." So they preferred these charges. *The Journal* continues:

"'At last,' croaked Vice, 'we've got him.'

"The trial board which heard the charges and testimony was

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Republican. . . . Tho adverse to the administration that had put Fred Kohler in office, these Republican officials could only see their duty one way, and that was the RIGHT way. So they kicked Vice down the back stairs and put Kohler back on the job. . . . . .

"The defeat of Fred Kohler would have been a victory for Vice; his vindication is a credit to Cleveland."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), which has supported Kohler throughout, says of his "splendid vindication":

"Thus ends a fight against the head of the police department which, conducted covertly for many months, finally reached the stage of open, formal charges filed with the Mayor exactly a month ago to-day. The animosity engendered by Kohler's years of vigorous conduct of the police department was focused in the attack.

"Kohler's enemies, intent on 'getting' the chief, entered upon the task of proving him guilty of conduct unfitting him for his office with all the energy of firm conviction and all the skill that able lawyers could supply.

"And they failed signally. The evidence they produced was flimsy and inconclusive. They proved nothing more thoroughly than that the man they assailed had conducted the police department with efficiency and unparalleled success.

"Out of the conflicting impressions of the trial emerged one striking figure, that of a man well fitted for the public duties he had been chosen to perform. The character dominating the trial of the accused Kohler was Kohler. . . . . .

"Chief Kohler goes back to police headquarters with a larger share of public esteem than he has ever enjoyed before. He has a rare opportunity now to show that this increased confidence is not misplaced. Cleveland expects her 'best chief' now to become still better."

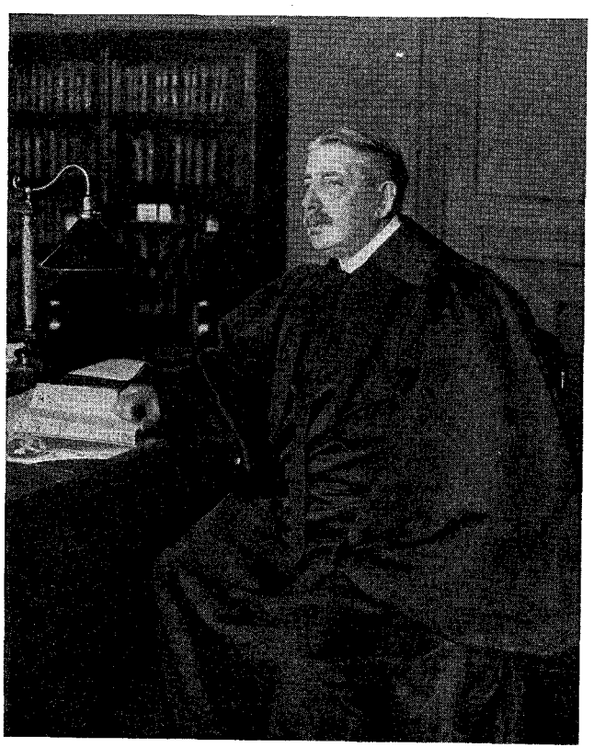
## THE "WHITE SLAVE" REPORT

THE PRESENTMENT of the Grand Jury headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which recently ended its investigation of "white slavery" in New York City, is found somewhat puzzling by several of the newspapers printed outside the metropolis. The Pittsburg *Sun*, for instance, frankly admits an inability to understand the purport of this "distinctly inconsistent, contradictory, and unsatisfactory" report. This uncertainty seems to be largely caused by the jury's finding "no evidence of the existence in the County of New York of any organization or organizations, incorporated or otherwise, engaged as such in the traffic in women for immoral purposes," or, "of an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes." Yet it does appear, we read further, "that a trafficking in the bodies of women does exist and is carried on by individuals acting for their own individual benefit and that these persons are known to each other and are more or less informally associated."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,

Foreman of the Grand Jury which has submitted its report on the "white slave" traffic in New York.

In discharging the Grand Jury, Judge O'-Sullivan called their answer to what he considered the "main question submitted," a "merited rebuke to the slanderers of the cleanest, and greatest city in the world." *The Times* and *The Citizen* in Brooklyn heartily agree with the Judge, and the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a Tammany organ, exults in "the end of a malodorous myth." This paper continues:



JUDGE O'SULLIVAN.

He terms the report of the "white slave" Grand Jury a "merited rebuke to the slanderers of the cleanest and greatest city in the world."

"It will be remembered that not long ago there appeared in a certain magazine a filthy article filthily written, asserting amid sensational and portentous innuendo the flourishing existence of the very thing that legal investigation has shown to be nothing but the hallucination of a gangrened and purulent imagination. It will also be remembered that a particularly cowardly use was made of these foul inventions in the Mayoralty campaign of last autumn.

"*The Morning Telegraph* has maintained from the first that the 'white-slave traffic' was a myth, and a myth that could only be believed either by those who had a material interest in holding such an opinion or by those uncommonly good, virtuous, and reformatory people who find a strange pleasure in imagining the world—and particularly their neighbors and compatriots—to be infinitely worse than they really are. And these same virtuous, reformatory people are really a little disappointed and heartsore when their worst estimate of human nature is found unjustified by facts."

On the other hand, even if vice is not "organized," *The Tribune* insists that the conditions actually found by the Grand Jury were such as no self-respecting community should tolerate. *The Evening Post* regrets that Judge O'Sullivan "should have been so preoccupied with the importance of confuting the slanderers of the city as to have overlooked every aspect of the Grand Jury's report except that which may be utilized for this purpose." There may have been exaggerations in some of the published accounts relating to this evil. But this is by no means the main question, asserts *The Evening Post*, and it adds:

"All that the Grand Jury's report does, on the negative side, is to admit that there is no evidence of an organized traffic in the commercial sense of the word—a full-fledged combination, with regular division of profits or the like. But on the positive side it is evident from the Grand Jury's report that there must be a large number of persons more or less closely associated with each other, who carry on the infamous business; and furthermore, not a word is contained in the report to diminish the well-grounded belief that it is through the protection of

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district leaders and their influence in the police force that this is made possible."

After stating the case regarding the actual "organization" of the traffic, as quoted above, the report goes on to set forth some of the conditions revealed by its "careful investigation" of the subject and concludes with six recommendations, which were published as follows by the press:

"First—That no effort be spared in bringing to justice the panders. When the character and prevalence of these creatures are more fully realized and public sentiment aroused regarding them, the inadequate punishment now imposed should be increased and every legitimate means devised and put into execution to exterminate them.

"Second—That the existing laws be more rigidly enforced to safeguard the patrons of moving-picture shows, and that parents and guardians exercise more careful supervision over their children in connection with their attendance upon these shows.

"Third—That vigorous efforts be made to minimize the possibility of the Raines-law hotel becoming a disreputable house and that where necessary proper supervision and inspection looking toward that end be provided.

"Fourth—That the so-called massage and manicure parlors be put under the control of the Health Department; that a license from this department be required for their operation; that certificates be granted to operators only by some approved medical authority, and that proper measures be taken to enforce these laws.

"Fifth—That the laws relating to disreputable women in apartment and tenement-houses be rigidly enforced, and that the present laws be supplemented if necessary.

"Sixth—That a commission be appointed by the Mayor to make a careful study of the laws relating to and the methods of dealing with the social evil in the leading cities of this country and of Europe, with a view to devising the most effective means of minimizing the evil in this city."

## MEANING OF THE STOCK SLUMP

ALTHO there was apparently nothing in the news affecting the actual worth of American investment securities to warrant the decline, last week witnessed a break in stocks which is said to be the most violent since the panic of 1907. The contraction of values during the week, the financial columns tell us, amounted to several hundreds of millions of dollars; and, as the New York *Evening Mail's* financial editor remarks, there are a great many people who want to be shown why there need be such a sacrifice in the price of securities. At the very time that stocks, including Steel common, were tumbling to new low levels, Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was declaring the country "in splendid shape" and predicting "a ten years' boom." The situation, says *The Evening Mail*, is a difficult one to explain. But it offers the following suggestions:

"Sentiment controls absolutely. If there had not been such depression when the first reports of crop damage came along, that incident, in itself, would not have been exaggerated into its present importance. Crop damage has been extensive, but there has yet been no calamity, and last night's heavy rains all through the Northwest may start recovery in many places.

"It is sentiment also that is working on the minds of those who have made a great deal out of the possibilities of reduction in the rates of dividends on Western railroad shares. None of the roads under discussion will be called upon out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending to-morrow to use their surplus to distribute regular dividends. . . . . .

"In regard to the rate situation, and especially the latest decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sentiment here also governs. The roads whose tariffs may be changed after a fair test has been given are all wealthy lines."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

RACE suicide can not be charged to Uncle Sam. The number is now 48.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

SOME of the fences the politicians are trying to mend this summer are found to be made of live wire.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ANYWAY there is some likelihood that hereafter *The Outlook* will have its football and prize-fight news edited properly.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

AND now Tom Watson returns to the Democratic party, just as the party was preparing for better times.—*Marshalltown (Ia.) Times-Republican.*

IT seems to be a penitentiary offense for any one excepting Porfirio Diaz to be a candidate for the Presidency in Mexico.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CAN'T find Ballinger's name among the list of callers at Oyster Bay.—*Chattanooga Times.*

THAT prize fight at Reno must have reminded a lot of the divorce colony members of home.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

GREAT BRITAIN will never again feel equal to the task of having a king's funeral and T. R. all in the same week.—*Houston Post.*

WE have it now on the highest Republican authority of the Lodge committee that the high cost of living is due entirely to high prices.—*Philadelphia Record.*

IT is rumored that Yale will drop Greek as an entrance requirement. Prospective students, however, will still be required to bat .300 and field .979, we presume.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE Harvard athlete who intends to live 125 years on 25 cents a day has not explained why anybody should want so much of that kind of living.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

TO avoid all possibility of error, it may be remarked in passing that Lord Curzon referred to the man and not the town when he said he found Colonel Roosevelt's equal only in Lincoln.—*Philadelphia Telegram.*

ONLY a little while now to the organization of the Society of Men Who Crossed with Roosevelt.—*Detroit Free Press.*

OH, for a bullet-proof hiding-place! When Butler Ames, where will Henry Cabot Lodge?—*Boston Transcript.*

IF the Supreme Court can't agree on the Sherman antitrust law and Congress fails to understand it, who does?—*Wall Street Journal.*

"ALL I want is to be left alone," says Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Heredity admits of many exceptions to the general law.—*New York World.*

PROTECTION and revenue are the issues, according to Governor Marshall Yes, protection from those who want the revenue.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

"IT'S TWINS!"
—Spencer in the Omaha *Evening World-Herald.*

"THE United States from a car window." By W. H. TAFT.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SENATOR LORIMER of Illinois had best hurry up and put that Senatorship in his wife's name.—*Muskogee Times-Democrat.*

CITIZEN ROOSEVELT has bought a straw hat, so the *Telegraph* tells us. What will this astounding person do next?—*Oakland Tribune.*

LE GALLIENNE says a poet laureate in America would be impossible. There is one in England who seems nearly so.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

A THOROUGH study of the higher-cost-of-living problem shows it to be largeyl due to the general fondness for food, shelter, clothes, children, and recreation.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE $45,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones imported durjng the year will substantially increase the amount of collateral available for automobile bail bonds.—*New York World.*

PERHAPS the Washington administration would be kinder to the Estrada followers in Nicaragua if they would conduct their operations under some other name than that of "insurgents."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## THE WASTE OF GREAT MEN

THREE of the greatest men living and working to-day, says the London *Daily Mail*, are without opportunity for the employment of their talents in the public service. These "greatest men" are Bernard Dernburg, Lord Kitchener, and Colonel Roosevelt. Dernburg, we are told, is a victim of class pride, Kitchener, of Radical hatred of militarism, Roosevelt, of the cast-iron system of American political life. England would have treated Dernburg better, declares this writer:

"Had Herr Dernburg been an Englishman, he would have led one of the parties in the State and won the admiration of his fellow countrymen. For many years the highest offices England has to bestow have been held by members of the middle class."

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"THE COMMONS ALONE MUST CONTROL."

Dr. Thomas Macnamara says that compromise is out of the question.

But, on the other hand, if Germany had a great soldier or organizer like Kitchener, he would be treated better than the English Government is treating him:

"If Germany might boast so highly distinguished a citizen, she would not leave him a month without the responsibility of public service. A foreigner contemplating the present state of Great Britain might well wonder why Lord Kitchener's keen precision and marvelous power of organization were put to no use whatever. He is what most we need in these days of uncertainty—a soldier who knows not merely how to command an army in the field, but by what methods of discipline that army may be trained to make the best use of its skill and courage. His career has been a career of unbroken success. He possesses in a very high degree the qualities of command. He is perfectly detached from the meaner intrigues of public life. His very great abilities have always been concentrated upon his profession alone, and he is better able to give England what England wants than any living man. And England hesitates to provide his genius with its opportunity."

Mr. Roosevelt is condemned to inaction from another cause. His great talents and strength of character are kept from serving the Republic as he has served it, neither by the intrigues nor the antimilitarism of his fellow countrymen. He is, indeed, in a way, much better off than either Dernburg or Kitchener, and we read:

"He has for nearly eight years been the President of a great Republic. In accordance with precedent he shrank most properly from a third term, and no longer holding the highest office he can hold none. He must be either Cæsar or nothing. He is Cæsar no longer. Therefore, in his own country at any rate, he must content himself with nothingness. Far happier is he than either Herr Dernburg or Lord Kitchener. He suffers from nothing worse than an inevitable system. The discipline of government demands that one who has held an almost supreme power should serve no other when that power is laid aside. The day may come when Mr. Roosevelt, ripened by the experience of foreign travel, may resume the duties of the Presidency. Meanwhile, in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, he may expound his views concerning politics and morality to a sympathetic world."

The irony of the situation, concludes the writer, "lies in this":

"that, while Mr. Roosevelt's enforced holiday is intelligible to all men, Germany is aghast at the recklessness of England which defers the appointment of Lord Kitchener even for an hour, and England, in revenge, fails hopelessly to solve the riddle of German superstition which can dispense with a master of administration because he does not belong to the dominant caste."

## AGAINST A COMPROMISE IN BRITAIN

A ROAR of protest from the Irish and radical Members of Parliament is greeting the effort of Premier Asquith to arrange a compromise with the Opposition on the question of the Peers' veto. They feel much as the mother felt when Solomon offered to compromise the dispute over her child with a sword. Their pet measure of reform is being bisected before their eyes. They will have all of it or none. The Labor party oppose a compromise because the Peers' veto has always been a bar to Laborite legislation; the Home Rulers are equally set against the veto because it has so often been used against Irish interests. To compromise with the veto, they feel, is like St. George compromising with the dragon. Dr. Macnamara, a Laborite M.P., recently declared in a speech at Manchester that compromise is out of the question, and added:

NOT "ONE SINGLE INCH."

Philip Snowdon says if the Government recedes "one single inch," the Liberal party "will be dead without the hope of resurrection."

"The two simple demands which the experiences of the years 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 have compelled the Government to make are that the House of Commons, and the House of Commons alone, must control and direct taxation, and that, subject to a reduction in the maximum duration of Parliaments in the field of general legislation, the will of the people as exprest at the polls should, within the life of a single Parliament, prevail."

The right of the two leaders of the parties to settle the question by a compromise, and that over the head of the House of Commons, is angrily disputed in a speech at Loughborough by Mr. Philip Snowdon, M.P. (Labor):

"The Labor party are in earnest. If it should turn out that the Government do not prosecute this campaign to a conclusion which will forever take away the power of the House of Lords to oppose the democratic will, then the Labor party will have something to say about it, and so will the people. I believe that if the Government recede one single inch from the conditions embodied in the resolutions in the House of Commons, if there is an agreement between the representatives of the Liberal party and the Unionist party for what they call a settlement of the constitutional question which will allow the House of Lords to retain the shadow of veto power over financial measures or a permanent veto upon general legislation, then the Liberal party will be dead without the hope of resurrection."

These views also echo the ideas of Mr. Keir Hardie, leader of the Labor party. The Irish party wash their hands clean of

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THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.
—*Daily Mail* (London).

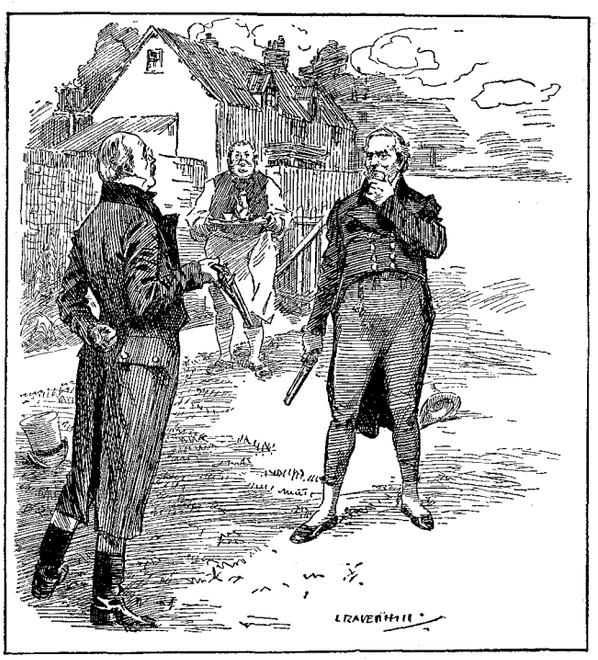
any responsibility for the conference and in repudiating Mr. Asquith's plan of a compromise Mr. John Dillon, speaking in Dublin, draws himself up shoulder to shoulder to Mr. John Redmond, who would smash the veto of the Peers, lock, stock, and barrel. He observed:

"I will say here to-night that the Irish party stands as free as ever it did under the Parnell leadership, untrammeled by any pledge or undertaking, direct or indirect, free to take such action from day to day and from week to week as may seem best in their judgment for the cause of Ireland, and acting under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, who has been tested and has not proved wanting during the last six months."

The London *Times* thinks that "a reasonable compromise" is "the obvious and sensible solution of the crisis." Any compromise is impossible, retorts *The Daily Mail* (London), a Liberal organ, if it does not provide that "the supremacy of the House of Commons must be put beyond doubt. In the region of finance Liberals demand for the House of Commons sole authority, and in the region of general legislation the power to give legislative expression to policy approved by the electors." No result may be arrived at in the conference, thinks *The Nation* (London), such as will please everybody. It says:

"We are not sanguine; the conditions are highly abnormal, the proposal of a conference may in itself be premature, and, as this week's symptoms show, impatience and suspicion will blow in gusts from both sides of the House, while the conference sits. But we should be loth to say that statesmen, sitting momentarily isolated from the press and the public, could not possibly come to some general conclusions of advantage to the nation. If they can lay the basis of an understanding, establishing the predominance of the House of Commons, definitely awarding the House of Lords the secondary place in the Constitution which our constitutional writers have assigned it, and possibly declaring for a small elective Chamber, we may, by some such process, find a way to regain the lost constitutional balance."

Even if a compromise were made on the questions of finance and the referendum, says the Liberal *Spectator* (London), a root-and-branch reform of the House of Lords would still be necessary.



"PISTOLS FOR TWO AND COFFEE FOR ONE."

MR. ASQUITH.—"Suppose we begin by sharing the coffee; the pistols can wait."
—*Punch* (London).

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CANADA

CANADA spends in the United States three-quarters of a million dollars a day, declares Arthur Hawkes, of Toronto, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). Mr. Hawkes, according to the Toronto *Daily News*, is a high authority on Canadian and English trade matters. He thinks the American has come to be almost a dominating factor in Western Canadian business. This is largely owing to the fact that the Yankee puts management as well as money into his business. England has invested vastly more money in Canada than the United States has, but the English investor is an absentee partner in great undertakings and looks for safe rather than large gains. Mr. Hawkes speaks as follows of the main cause of the triumph of the United States over Europe in trade competition:

"That a greater proportion of American-made than British-made goods comes into this country is due to many things besides the aforetime British indifference to the Canadian market. The proportion of American business with us is even greater than Government returns indicate. Fundamentally, the proportion of British goods used in Canada is smaller than any statistics can be made to prove, for so very many of the goods made in Canada are of American origin. The national policy that won for Sir John Macdonald the general election of 1878 produced a tariff that brought American factories to the Canadian side of the border. It is a revelation to high-and-dry free-traders to learn that, but for the tariff wall built by Sir John Macdonald, the chances of a fusion with the United States would have been greatly strengthened. Tho agriculture is the industry by which we all live, the lonesome farm can not, under present conditions, carry a very large population. For many years Canada suffered rather painfully from lack of population, not merely because population did not come to her borders, but because there was a leakage to the United States of her best young people that was more like a wholesale emigration from a forlorn country in Europe than the sign of the building up of a new, strong Britain beyond the seas.

THE WITCH.
—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHEN EXTREMES MEET.

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GEORGE AS A SAILOR LAD.

He is now another of England's "Sailor Kings," and loves the navy in which he was trained from early childhood.

ON HIS MOTHER'S KNEE.

King George with his older brother and parents about 1868.

BEFORE GRADUATING FROM SKIRTS.

A restless, roguish child, who tried the patience of the photographer, we are told, and spoiled many plates before he was taken.

"The tariff brought American factories to Canadian soil, and so far provided a market for Canadian farm produce that could not have been sold to factory workers across the line. If something had not been done to stimulate manufactures, Canada would have been chiefly a hewer of wood and a grower of grain for the Old World and the New, and would have received the inferior respect which the farmer and forester are offered."

Other causes of Yankee success, says Mr. Hawkes, are the superiority and cheapness of American goods and the excellence of American trade methods. Besides this the British manufacturer is timid and hesitates "to put real confidence in his Canadian agent." The American is more confiding when he finds "the right man," and "his optimism about the country means also an optimism about the men to whom he commits his interests. Faith begets faith and together they beget money-making works." Of American investments in Canada Mr. Hawkes figures as follows:

"Altho the growth of American investments in Canada has been phenomenal, only a beginning has been made. I travel about forty thousand miles a year in Canada and the United States, and come in contact with all kinds of business men. Every time I visit the United States I am more than ever imprest with the Americans' extraordinary virility, enterprise, and optimism, and with their increasing regard for everything Canadian. Lest I may appear to be a prejudiced witness, I will present a sort of symposium that is as trustworthy as it is illuminating.

"Mr. Richard Grigg, his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, whose extremely able 'Report upon the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in Canada' ought to be at the hand of every man who wishes to understand the commercial possibilities of Canada, estimated that, upon the basis of figures then obtainable, there was invested in industrial concerns in Canada 125,000,000 of American dollars in 1906. The estimate was more than moderate. . . . The following figures represent approximately United States investments in this country:

| | |
|---|---|
| 175 Companies, average capital $600,000 | $105,000,000 |
| British Columbia, mills and timber | 58,000,000 |
| British Columbia, mines | 50,000,000 |
| Saskatchewan and Alberta, lands | 20,000,000 |
| Lumber and mines in Alberta | 5,000,000 |
| Packing plants | 5,000,000 |
| Implements distributing houses | 5,000,000 |
| British Columbia, lands | 2,000,000 |
| Total | $250,000,000 |

Mr. Hawkes is evidently trying, like Haliburton in his "Sam Slick, the Yankee Clockmaker," to stir up the British manufacturers in Canada and across the sea by pointing a warning finger to the people south of the border. He gives the following list of British investments in Canada for 1909, concluding that "the British outlay has been very much less than the American."

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN CANADA FOR 1909.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroads | $252,000,000 |
| Government | 154,000,000 |
| Municipal | 33,000,000 |
| Mining | 9,000,000 |
| Industrial, etc. | 67,000,000 |

Mr. Hawkes summarizes his conclusions by declaring that the American has beaten Canadian and British traders and manufacturers on their own ground. The war has been carried into Africa with a vengeance, but the victories of the clever, patient, and industrious Yankee have been absolutely to the advantage of the British possessions north of the line. Mills have been built and are being worked, mines have been sunk and operated, lands have been cleared, plowed, sown, and reaped, packing plants have been set up on American capital to the amount of a quarter of a million. It is almost too late that a Trade Commissioner has been appointed to foster commercial exchange with Britain. Even Canadians do not seem properly alive to the inducements held out by the Commissioner. Mr. Hawkes concludes by addressing Canadians, *à la* Sam Slick, as follows:

"When you have estimated the range of such a school of influences as the British Trade Commissionership has begun to open up, how much nearer are you to insuring an even more British complexion to Canadian affairs? No man can say. It is in no way invidious to call attention to the great speed of the American advance into Canadian life. It is creditable to them, agreeable to us, and hortatory for you. Four hundred thousand immigrants have come to us from below the line. Naturally, they are fond of American-made goods. But they are taking the oath of allegiance, and honoring their new affiliations. They do not love Indiana less because they grow to love Saskatchewan more.

"Their money is propagative. Their personal morale is exhilarating."

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## KERNEL OF JAPAN'S NATIONALITY

FRENCH critics, who rate the Japanese a little above the cannibals of Central Africa in moral type, fail to explain how they have developed so many characteristics of a vivid and powerful nationality. What is the secret of their success? If we ask the Japanese themselves, they tell us the secret is in the home life and the home piety. They think the moral training of the young is the most important influence in bringing up stalwart, industrious, patriotic, and astute men. This thesis is maintained at some length by Jiro Shimoda in *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo). What he says is confirmed by the care which the Japanese Minister of Education bestows upon the ethical training to be furnished by the public schools. In his recent instructions circulated among the various local Governors throughout the Empire and quoted in the *Jehoya Shimbun* (Tokyo), we read:

"Ethical training is the kernel of education in children, and moral education is a sublime duty of education. Teachers, therefore, should not only impart a moral knowledge to children by means of text-books, but should also constantly direct their attention to the culture of moral qualities, affording practical guidance in accordance with circumstances, and furnishing examples where desirable. In this way children should be trained in morality and the object of education be accomplished."

AN "INDEPENDENCE DAY" FOR RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

The semiserfs of the communal system of farming becoming freemen and landed proprietors. Drawing lots for farms under the new Agrarian Law in the presence of officials and the priest of the district.

The Japanese, observes Mr. Shimoda, are taught from their childhood to regard the discipline of the home as the school of patriotism. The whole nation is "one big family" and the Emperor is the universal father:

"Thus the individual families of the nation are but units in the one great family of which the sovereign is father; and the same fundamental principle of ethics is common to both, namely, loyalty and filial piety. These two principles form the basis of Japanese society and citizenship; and they are mutually interdependent, as may be seen from the old Japanese saying: 'A filial son makes a loyal subject.'"

This patriotic influence of the home is intensified by the devotion of the Japanese wife and mother, which is being enlarged and deepened by contact with the feminism of the Occident. The women of Nippon are progressing, and Mr. Shimoda frankly tells us:

"To-day the intellectual and social atmosphere of the world is attracting the women of Japan to an unusual degree. The effect is beneficial, because it is leading our women to see that they owe a duty to the state and to society as well as to the home. This change has been effected chiefly through the influence of Occidental philosophy and literature; and the ideas of some few of our women are becoming so Westernized that they are beginning to discuss the independence of woman."

The women of Japan are watching the development of feminism in the West, but whatever they may learn from it will not impair the primitive domestic and national virtues which have made Japan what it is. This writer concludes as follows:

"The Japanese, having the advantage of being able to watch the evolution and management of such problems in Europe and America, will no doubt be able to adopt such measures as may attain the best results. At the present time there is the double duty of investigating the processes and problems of foreign civilization, and at the same time keeping an eye well upon ourselves so as to utilize the best that the civilization of the world has produced. But no matter what changes time may bring, and no matter how much our home life may be modified by Occidental ideas, our fundamental principles of loyalty and filial piety will remain unaltered."

## WHAT THE DOUMA DID

COMPLAINTS have been filling the European press during the session of the Russian Douma that Premier Stolypine has so muzzled the representatives that they have been mere dummies, doing little or nothing while the bureaucracy continued its ancient tyranny over the power and purse of the Empire. Now the session is over and it is possible to see how much of this charge of impotence is true. Mr. Guchkoff, president of the Douma, has made his report to the Czar at Peterhof and from this we find, according to the Russian correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, that much practical work has been accomplished. Among the important bills passed were the Agrarian Bill, extending peasant proprietorship, the bill for reforming local courts, and the Finnish Bill. This last was perhaps the boldest piece of law-making ventured upon by Mr. Stolypine, and the *Vossische Zeitung* remarks of it:

"The general opinion among the friends of Mr. Guchkoff is that the Government, having obtained parliamentary sanction to their claim that the supremacy of the Imperial legislature shall be admitted in Finland, will refrain from introducing measures obnoxious to the sensitive patriotism of the Finns. With this end in view an amendment to the original bill abolishing the independence of the Grand Duchy provides that no bills affecting Finland can be introduced into the Douma excepting on the initiative of the Czar."

No little pressure was brought upon the Douma to obtain a sufficient grant for the reconstruction of a navy and the enlargement of the Army. From Mr. Guchkoff's report we learn:

"The Douma has made an extra grant of $7,000,000 for the Navy, $4,000,000 of which will be devoted to technical improvements in the way of artillery, arsenals, and dockyards, the balance to go for paying off old debts to manufacturers. An extra grant of $11,500,000 for the Army has also been made, with a special view of providing a garrison and barracks in Southern Finland."

As appears from this last sentence, Finland is still a thorn in the side of the Russian Government. Finns and Russians live a cat-and-dog life on the Peninsula, and the correspondent tells us that the autumn session of the Douma will be chiefly occupied with a bill equalizing the rights of Russians and Finns in the Grand Duchy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## TO MAKE LABOR MORE EFFICIENT

THE LABOR done by a machine and that done by a human being both consist of simple movements in series. By a scientific study of these movements, resulting in their better coordination and adaptation to their purposes, machinery has been greatly improved. May not the same thing be accomplished with the human laborer? That this plan is not only possible, but has been carried out in certain instances, and that the efficiency of labor on a large scale may be greatly increased by its general adoption is asserted by an editorial writer in *Industrial Engineering* (New York, June). The subject was first broached several years ago by Frederick W. Taylor, the writer tells us. He says:

"Briefly stated, Mr. Taylor's method involved a study of the various *operations* in a job, timing these operations, changing the conditions in accordance with his time studies, until the minimum time in which the best worker could perform them was determined, and then compelling all the workers to conform to the methods of the most skilled operator, and to equal his time, by means of bonuses and penalties.

"Every operation is made up of a series of motions on the part of a worker. In nine cases out of ten, 10 to 50 per cent. of these motions are unnecessary, and many of the remaining motions are so made that much time is wasted. If the standard operations, to be performed in a standard time, are performed by means of standardized motions, the worker will attain an efficiency hitherto undreamed of in most industrial work. These standard motions can be determined only after a careful study which eliminates all useless movements both of man and material, and of the conditions surrounding these movements. The problem is a far larger one than appears at first glance. It involves the provision of facilities for supplying the worker with his material in proper quantities and at the proper place; it involves the provision of proper tools; it involves the provision of proper surroundings for the worker; and, perhaps most important of all, it involves the employment of workers of the proper physical and mental constitution to carry out to the letter the instructions given them for making the standard motions."

Recent experiments on "motion study," by Frank B. Gilbreth, the writer goes on to say, show how the adaptation of standard motions to bricklaying has so increased efficiency that men can lay more brick and earn more money than under the old order of things. And bricklaying is a trade so old that it was thought nothing new could be learned about it. Bricklayers 4,000 years ago laid brick in much the same way as to-day. We read further:

"It may be objected that Taylor's time studies and Gilbreth's motion studies are nice theories, worked out at the desk and on paper, but which would fail utterly when put to the test of practise. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. Taylor has worked out his system in a score of shops—some of the largest and most successful in the country among them. Mr. Gilbreth is a successful contractor, handling jobs whose costs run into the millions, and his men all work according to the standard motions developed by him. The ideas of both have withstood that most rigid of all tests—commercial use. The fact that both systems are enforced by a system of bonus payments for good work, and penalties for poor work is immaterial. The important fact is that they accomplish the object for which they were designed.

"Motion study, time study, and all other investigations of a like sort, have a wider scope than is apparently indicated above. Properly carried out and applied, they will rid the country of its greatest waste—industrial warfare. The loss due to useless motions, to improper speeds and feeds on machines, to improper tools and surroundings and to other causes, is enormous. It is insignificant when compared to that caused by strikes, by limitation of output, by loafing on the job, and by the numberless other evidences of the antagonism between employer and employee. The present-day methods of overcoming these losses are but compromises and do not reach the root of the trouble. Most employers do not know what their men are capable of accomplishing. They install a piece-work system, leave it to the men to find out the way to increase their output, and then, in a panic at the large wages the men are earning, cut the rate, with the usual result of dissatisfaction and trouble. The employer owes it to himself and to his men to study his own work, to standardize the operations and the motions for performing these operations. He owes it to himself to instruct his men in these motions, to reward them when they fulfil his instructions, and to penalize them when they do not. Under these conditions waste and industrial warfare will disappear. They have done so wherever these methods have been used, and they will do so again.

"In our opinion, the stopping of industrial waste, both of labor and material, is the most serious problem in the country to-day. That it can be stopt by proper management, along the lines indicated above, we firmly believe. It is our intention to devote a large measure of our space to this problem from now on, and to secure the most advanced writers on all phases of this subject to handle the problem. We believe we can perform no more important mission."

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## STORM-WARNINGS FOR SKY-SAILORS

A REPORT on a special weather-service maintained last summer in connection with the International Aeronautical Exposition has just been published by Dr. Franz Linke, director of the Meteorological Institute of the Physikalischer Verein at Frankfort-on-the-Main. This service, which was the first of its kind, was so successful that a similar undertaking is likely to be a feature of all future large aeronautical competitions, especially in regions of frequent thunder-storms. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, June 18):

"The prediction of large general storms can be safely left to the national weather services that now exist in all civilized countries. Local storms, however, and especially thunder-storms, are notoriously difficult to forecast on the basis of the widely scattered reports that make up the ordinary weather-map and that are all that the forecaster ordinarily has at his command. The attention of the Frankfort service was directed especially to the prediction of thunder-storms. The life-history of these storms is now well understood, thanks to the brilliant investigations of a small group of meteorologists, of whom Mr. Durand-Gréville is the most conspicuous. In the great majority of cases they sweep across the country in a long line that may be compared to the front of an advancing army—the 'thunder-storm front'—at a speed averaging, in Europe, about 40 kilometers [25 miles] an hour. The line of advance keeps a position more or less parallel to itself, and its progress is not difficult to predict, if its existence and position are known at any given time. The prerequisites of successful thunder-storm prediction are a dense network of reporting stations and a system of adequate telegraphic communication with the central station.

"Dr. Linke engaged the services of fifty-five observers, constituting a picket-line of 150 kilometers radius around the city of Frankfort. These were mainly recruited from among the volunteer observers already reporting, but not by telegraph, to the existing meteorological institutes of Southern Germany. These persons were requested to send an 'urgent' telegram to Frankfort whenever a thunder-storm or a wind-squall (which is first cousin to the thunder-storm) appeared in their vicinity, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. The compensation offered was a free entrance ticket to the exposition and a copy of the published results of the experiment.

"The result of these arrangements was most gratifying, as, with one or two exceptions, all the thirty-seven thunder-storms that reached Frankfort during the three months of the exposition were duly heralded an hour or more before their arrival.

"It is noted that no air-craft attempted to fly in the face of Providence, and the weather forecaster—except the big *Zeppelin*, which began its famous voyage to Cologne against the advice of the forecaster and promptly ran into a heavy thunder-storm.

"The entire cost of the service was only 600 marks ($150); an insignificant amount compared to the value of a single large

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air-ship, to which, as well as to the lives of aeronauts, an effective storm-warning service accordingly offers a cheap form of insurance."

## THE COLDEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

THE LOWEST temperature yet registered is nowhere near the North Pole. In fact, it is almost exactly on the equator, but far up in the air. On August 30, 1908, this temperature, 119.7° below zero Fahrenheit, was shown by a thermometer sent up in a "sounding balloon" to a height of 12 miles at Shirati, on Victoria Nyanza. It is not to be supposed that if the balloon had gone up a little higher, a still lower temperature would have been discovered. There is now known to be a sharply defined limit. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, June 11):

"It remains true, in general, that the temperature of the air decreases upward, and that the air at great altitudes is extremely cold as compared with that at the surface of the earth.

"Until Teisserenc de Bort announced his discovery of the isothermal layer, eight years ago, it was not suspected that this decrease of temperature did not extend upward to the limits of the atmosphere. Now, however, we know that at a certain altitude, averaging, in middle latitudes, about 11,000 meters (7 miles), the fall in temperature with increasing altitude ceases rather abruptly, usually giving place to a *rise* of temperature for a certain distance upward, above which the temperature remains approximately constant as far as the highest ascents of sounding balloons have carried thermometric apparatus.

"Hence, above any given spot on the earth's surface the air is coldest just below the region of the upper inversion, which marks the beginning of the great isothermal layer (or, as it is now called by its discoverer, the *stratosphere*).

"The altitude of the isothermal layer varies with the barometric pressure at the earth's surface, with the season, and especially with the latitude. It is somewhat less over the poles than over middle latitudes, and very much greater over equatorial regions than anywhere else in the world. In other words, the decrease of temperature with altitude continues to a much greater height within the tropics than elsewhere, and this explains the fact that the lowest temperature ever registered in the atmosphere was met with almost exactly over the equator. . . . . .

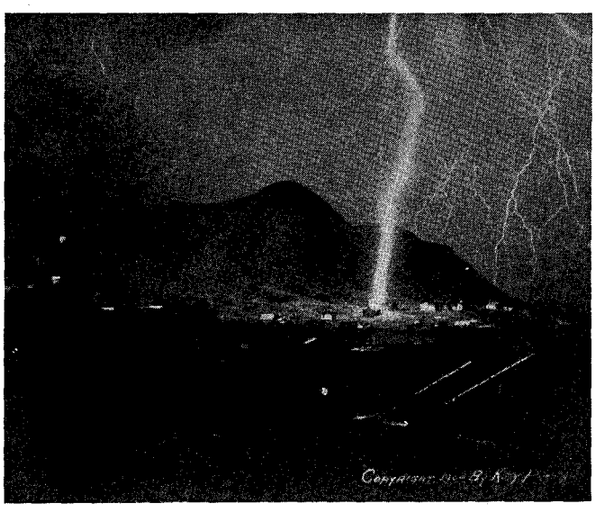
"This was one of the many interesting results of the remarkable series of sounding-balloon ascensions executed in equatorial Africa by the expedition under Beson and Elias, sent out by the Royal Observatory of Lindenberg, the complete report of which has just been published by the Observatory."

DANGEROUS WATER-TANKS—The record of disaster due to the failure of water-tanks on the roofs of buildings, usually from some weakness in their supports, is a long and continuous one, says *The Engineering Record* (New York, June 18). One of the worst recent accidents of this kind occurred on June 13 in Montreal. A score of people, we are told, were killed by the collapse of a water-tank on the top of a building occupied by a newspaper. The supports of the tank apparently gave way, and it crashed down through the rear of the building into the basement. Fire at once broke out, starting from the furnaces of the stereotyping plant. "If the serious fatalities draw attention to the importance of building and maintaining such tanks properly," *The Engineering Record* believes that some good will result therefrom. It continues:

"A tank on the roof of a building is subject not only to ordinary strains, but also to wind stresses and deterioration by weather to an extent few people appreciate. For this reason the supports should be designed with special care, and the strength of all parts on which the supports rest should be of an unquestionable nature. Old walls, beams, and columns should be examined thoroughly before a tank is placed on them, and after it is put in service its condition should be kept under observation. It should not be forgotten that a frequent mode of failure is the bursting of a stave, apparently allowing a jet of water to rush out which, by its reaction, overthrows the structure."

## ABOUT THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

UNDER the title "Robbing the Thunder-Storm of its Terrors," Donald Cameron Shafer contributes a popular explanation of these phenomena to *Country Life in America* (New York, July), illustrated with some striking photographs of lightning discharges. It seems doubtful whether his article justifies its title, for he confesses that neither explanation nor argument will relieve the fear of lightning, which is instinctive. Why, asks Mr. Cameron, are so many people, brave under all other circumstances, so deathly afraid of thunder and lightning? It is not because lightning is so dangerous, for more persons are killed each year by falling building material, more die from fright, than are killed by lightning. Only 169 people were killed by lightning in this country during 1906, according to Census figures, and only 30 of these were in cities. Heat and the sun killed 763 during the same year; 203 died from cold and freezing, and 4,395 were drowned. We read:



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LIGHTNING STRIKING A VILLAGE HOME.

Illustration from an article intended to "rob the thunder-storm of its terrors." The argument is that such scenes as this are very rare.

"Lightning-fear goes deeper than intelligence. A large percentage of all the animals, birds, and fish are also deadly afraid of lightning and its noisy companion, thunder. . . . Let us forget our inborn fears—a relic, perhaps, of prehistoric days—and analyze this thunder-storm which makes the heart to quake and the nerves to tingle. . . . . .

"Look out and you will see the raindrops dashing to earth in a pleasing, life-giving summer shower. Watch and you will see come tearing out of the depths of a cloud, as black as night, a bolt of electricity which dashes to the ground and disappears. If the pent-up waters of the upper air were dammed back by some invisible force until the increased pressure forced an opening, and then descended to earth in one mighty stream, it would mean certain destruction to everything it struck. Imagine a column of water, like a gigantic water-spout, striking a building, a village, or a city; the result would be as destructive as lightning, if not more so.

"The particles of moisture accumulating in the upper air are free to drop to earth as soon as they condense and unite until they are too heavy to float. The particles of electricity gathered in the upper air, which is moist enough to be a good conductor, are effectively insulated from the ground by layers of more or less dry air, which is the best non-conductor of electricity in the world. This electricity is 'dammed back' until it reaches a pressure sufficient to break down this resistance and dash to earth in a single gigantic spark or flash.

"It is the gaseous particles composing the atmosphere, heated to incandescence by the electrical energy breaking down this

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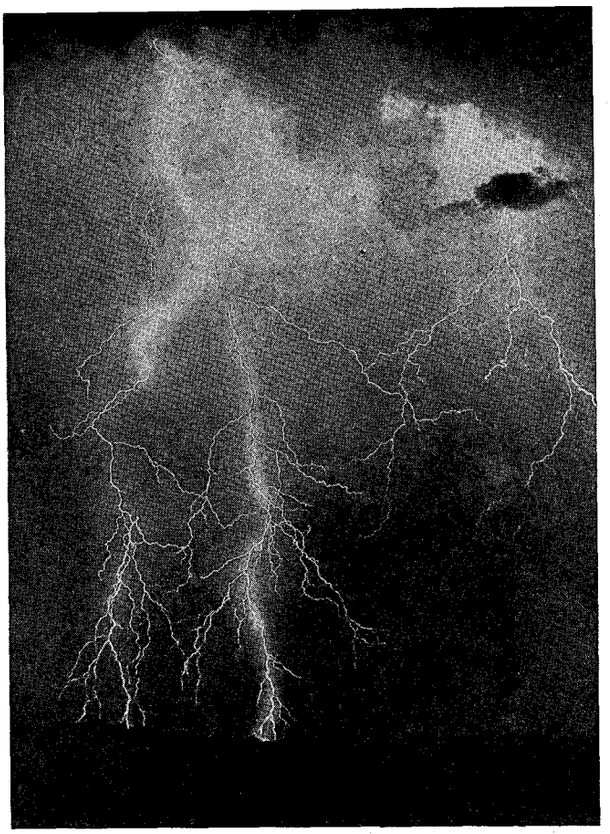
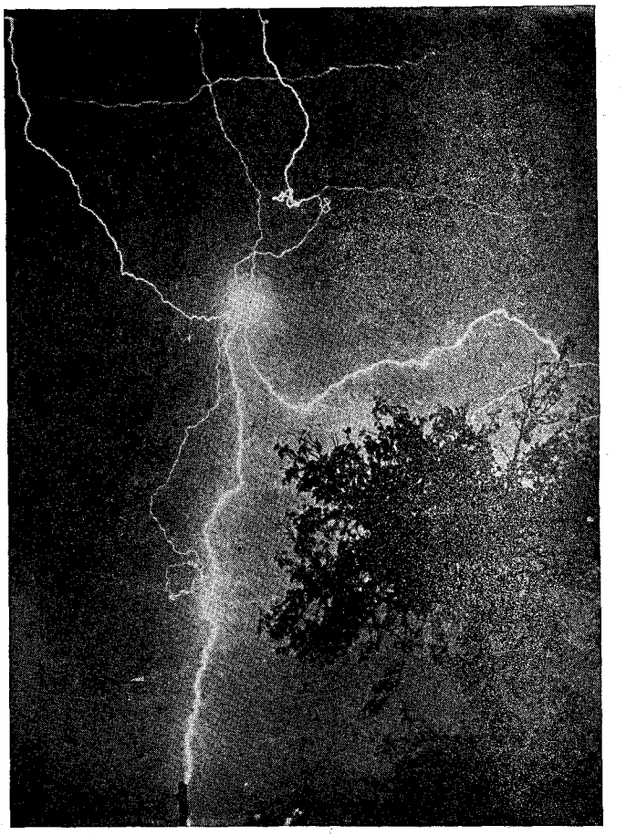


THE ZIGZAG FLASHES,
Due to the varying amount of moisture and density in different portions of the air.



CLOUDS UNLOADING ELECTRICITY TO A CENTRAL POINT,
Which then becomes overcharged, and the air resistance is broken down.

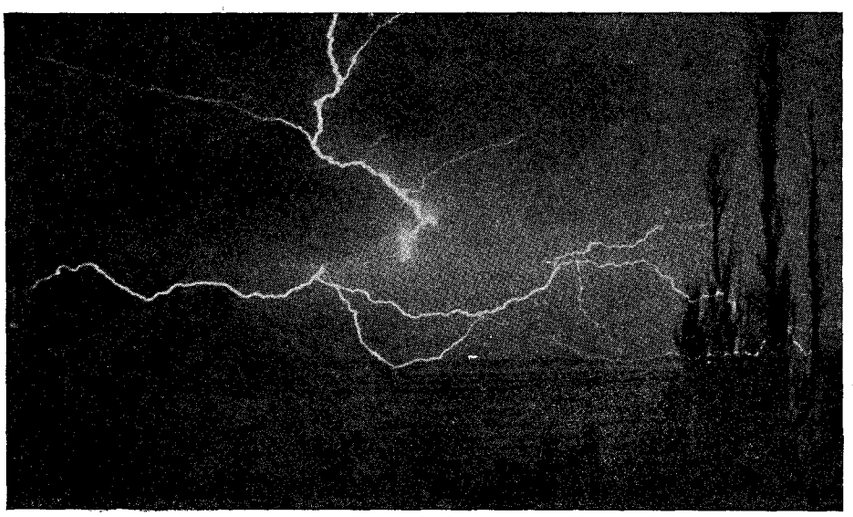
## A SAFE AND SANE CELEBRATION.

Lightning may be spectacular, but it is not dangerous, insists Mr. Shafer—"it isn't half as dangerous as going out of the house on an icy morning, walking down the cellar stairs, or a hundred other things we do every day."

resistance, which we see, and not the electricity itself. Electricity can not be seen.

"Lightning traveling from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, has no special direction any more than that it takes the easiest path. As the atmosphere, especially in a storm, is full of whirls, eddies, and waves like water, but unlike water being of different degrees of dryness and conductivity, the lightning travels in a rather zigzag path.

"A large number of people run and put down all the windows and close the doors as soon as a thunder-storm approaches. . . . A great many people actually believe that lightning can be blown into a house with a strong draft. With the terrific speed of lightning — 186,000 miles a second — there is no danger of its being blown aside from its course, only that the wind might, and probably does, change the direction of the air currents, but not to such a degree as greatly to affect the direction of the discharge and carry it into a building. There is absolutely no record that I know of where a discharge of lightning from the sky struck the side of the house and came into an open window or an open door. Houses are struck, but they are always struck on the roof first, and nearly always on the very highest point of the roof at that, unless the current leaps off a telephone or electric-light wire. This is because, with the enormous voltage or pressure of lightning, dry wood is almost as good a conductor as copper wire is to a weaker current, and lightning traveling always in the easiest paths, quickly leaves the air, which is a non-conductor, to run down the wooden timbers of a building. But even the electrical engineer must admit that a lightning-scared person who seeks the comforting folds of the family feather-bed whenever the lightning flashes, shows good judgment. Dry feathers are excellent insulating material, and while they would not stop a bolt of lightning if it actually hit the person, yet they would prevent a dangerous discharge from passing through the body in case another portion of the house was struck."



HERE THE RESISTANCE BETWEEN CLOUDS WAS LESS THAN THAT FROM CLOUD TO EARTH.

Lightning, then, is simply the breaking down of the air under electric stress, just as a beam will break under mechanical stress if too heavily loaded. It is now known, the writer tells

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us, that the electric pressure of the air rises at the rate of about 100 volts to the foot as we go up. At a point 100 feet high it may thus be 10,000 volts above that on the ground. Floating water particles assume the electrical pressure of the height where they float—perhaps 100,000 volts above that of the

FIRING THE MARTEN-HALE GRENADE.

"Troops without artillery will now have at their disposal real shrapnel shells."

earth's surface. These electric charges are on the surface of the drops. When small droplets fuse together to form an ordinary raindrop, the total surface is lessened; it will not hold the electric charge, and this must seek other quarters. To quote further:

"Lightning flashes nearly always occur within clouds, and very rarely from cloud to cloud, and still more rarely from a cloud to the ground. It is very probable that discharges from a cloud to the earth take place only when a heavy downpour of rain drives a current of air carrying a high electrical pressure part way down to the ground, evidenced by the fact that lightning discharges to the ground are nearly always followed by a heavy downpour of rain."

How about lightning-rods? A few years ago, the writer says, the country was lightning-rod crazy. Lightning-rods stuck up from gable roofs, towers, and chimneys. These are good if lightning happens to strike a building, but the rods are "such feeble protection" that "the large insurance companies do not lower their rates on barns or other buildings equipped with lightning-rods." Most houses are never struck, but the writer speaks of one house in England that has been hit over 300 times. We are told that the only way to protect a building securely "would be to enclose it in a metal cage, well grounded, through which lightning, which always stays on the surface, can not penetrate. The new concrete buildings reenforced with a network of steel rods offer the very best protection against lightning."

It will be noticed from the photographs that the conventional representation of lightning by zigzags made up of straight lines is altogether wrong. Lightning is "crinkly"—not straight in any of its parts or elements.

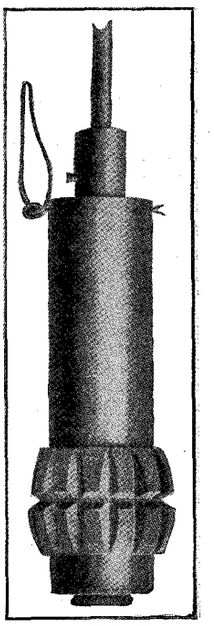
## SHRAPNEL FROM A RIFLE

THE HAND-GRENADE has been a formidable weapon in hand-to-hand fighting ever since its introduction in the sixteenth century. Altho somewhat disused of late, it was revived with effect during the Russo-Japanese War, especially at the siege of Port Arthur; and now it bids fair, in an improved form, to take on a new lease of life. In this new form, the invention of an Englishman, F. Marten Hale, the miniature shell is to be fired from a rifle instead of thrown by hand, altho at very close range it may be used in the old way. Thus it is no longer confined to hand-to-hand fighting, but may be employed when the contending forces are a quarter of a mile apart. The new weapon is thus described by Louis Serve in *La Nature* (Paris):

"His apparatus is very simple; it is composed essentially of a steel tube of slight strength, 5½ inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, one of whose ends is closed by a fixt plate on which may be screwed a steel rod 10 inches long. Inside this envelop is another tube of the same length, but of greatly reduced diameter. In the annular space between the two tubes is the charge of explosive—tonite, which is remarkable for its power and the safety of handling."

At the upper end of the smaller tube—the side opposite to that where the steel rod is screwed—is placed the detonator, bearing a fulminate cap. Just before use this detonator is screwed into place. Near the upper third of the length of the grenade is fitted a steel ring divided into 24 segments. When the explosion occurs, these 24 fragments and all the bits of the shattered grenade are turned into deadly projectiles. The writer continues:

"The Marten-Hale grenade is noteworthy from the fact that it may be fired from a gun of any kind whatever, so long as the diameter of the steel rod forming the 'tail' corresponds with the caliber of the barrel. This rod is simply introduced into the gun and the grenade may be thrown to a great distance by the discharge of an ordinary blank cartridge."



THE GRENADE.
Exterior view.

With the regulation cartridge used in the English Army, the grenade is thrown to about 500 feet, but this distance may be doubled by using a larger cartridge. To fire the grenade 1,000 feet it must be aimed at an angle of 35° to 40°. The recoil is very slight and may even be entirely abolished by firing from a kneeling posture and resting the butt of the gun on the ground. Further:

"With the aid of a special belt, a soldier can very easily carry four grenades without being at all inconvenienced, and he might even carry as many as ten. . . . At close quarters, they may be thrown with the hand, in which case the rod is unscrewed and replaced with a very short one having at the end a ring to which a cord about 16 inches long is tied. The grenade is thrown by means of this cord.

"There is no danger in carrying the grenade on the person, especially if the precaution be taken to remove the detonators. Tonite is a very safe explosive, which can be set off only by the shock produced by a special detonator. A loaded grenade has been fired upon with ball, and no explosion resulted, altho the charge of tonite was pulverized.

"The detonating head having been removed, if a piece of Bickford cord be introduced, the grenade may then be used like a melinite cartridge to demolish walls or bridges, to put out of commission artillery or railways, etc.

"Numerous experiments have been made, particularly in England and before representatives or military attachés of

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most of the great Powers. At Vienna a grenade was set off in a room lined with sheet steel, and 223 fragments were collected. More recently the Spanish Government, before using the Marten-Hale grenade in Morocco, made several tests of it, one of which was specially striking. In a circle 150 feet in diameter were arranged 90 mannikins representing soldiers. A grenade was thrown into the midst of these and the result was examined; it was found that nine had been 'killed' and 47 'wounded.'

"It would appear that the German General Staff, after having followed closely all the tests that have been made, is also considering the adoption of this new engine of war, which is both cheap and effective. Its efficiency is multiple, for it not only does great material damage, but produces besides a very depressing moral effect on troops. The terrific din caused by the repeated explosion of these miniature shells necessarily makes a powerful impression on the mind.

"Altho it may not bring about a revolution in the art of war, it is quite certain that the use of the Marten-Hale grenade will greatly modify the complexion of fighting at distances less than a quarter of a mile, since troops without artillery will now have at their disposal real shrapnel shells."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## X-RAYS AND ARCHEOLOGY

A PROCESS to reveal the inner anatomy of a stony fossil by *x*-ray was recently described in these pages. Now we are told of its use to pry into the secrets of an alleged antique work of art, to test its genuineness. The artistic side of this controversy has already been treated in our "Letters and Art" department. We quote from *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, July):

"Dr. Bode, director of the Royal Museum at Berlin, purchased in England, a short time ago, a wax bust called 'Flora,' supposed to be a production of Leonardo da Vinci (sixteenth century). Immediately afterward the authenticity of this bust was questioned by an English art expert, and *The Times* published a letter from a Southampton antiquarian and auctioneer, Mr. Cooksey, in which the writer declared that an English sculptor, Mr. R. C. Lucas, who died in 1883, was the author of the work. This sensational assertion did not fail to have its effect, and new proofs of the recent origin of the bust were sought for and found every day, which naturally induced the purchaser, who believed in the authenticity of the bust, to searchf or counterproofs. Tho the artistic value of the wax bust itself, which has been placed at the Emperor Frederick Museum, can not be affected in any way by the issue of this discussion, the different methods used for ascertaining the age of the bust are of more than passing interest, as all the resources of modern engineering were drawn upon in this connection.

"The principal reason for considering Lucas as the author of the work was a photograph said to have been taken by the sculptor in his studio from a wax bust, and which bears the following inscription written in pencil by Lucas himself: 'The "Flora" of Leonardo da Vinci.' This photograph showed a female figure, draped in a shawl and drest in a light garb, which, apart from the hands, that are wanting in the wax bust, bore a striking likeness to the latter. Dr. Bode compared this photograph with some pictures taken from the bust he had purchased and came to the conclusion that the busts represented in the respective photographs could not possibly be identical, some striking differences being visible at first sight.

THE "FLORA" OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Compelled by the *x*-ray to tell her age, tho some still think her older than her evidence would seem to indicate.

"However, in spite of this visual evidence, an accurate photographic measuring process enabled Dr. Miethe to obtain a perfect coincidence of the Lucas picture and the recent photographs. In view of the absolute identity of measurements in all parts of the bust, Dr. Miethe pronounced himself in favor of the English hypothesis.

"Needless to say, those of the other party were not satisfied with this negative result, and called in the aid of chemical analysis. The melting-point of some wax samples taken from various portions of the bust was determined and found to be somewhat lower than that of the usual wax as used by modern artists. Other chemical factors failed to yield any definite evidence."

The most sanguine hopes, however, the writer goes on, were based on the use of *x*-rays for examining the structure of the bust. Some persons, among whom was the son of the supposed author, asserted that Lucas, in order to save material, used to fill up his wax figures with rags, pieces of clothing, etc. Now, as *x*-rays enable substances of different densities in the interior of an object to be distinguished on the photographic plate, an *x*-ray examination of the bust was made.

"This interesting operation was carried out on November 13, last, in the photographic studio of the Museum, in the presence of a committee composed of the foremost Berlin art experts. One of the *x*-ray pictures so obtained is illustrated herewith. It shows without any doubt that the interior of the bust does contain substances of different densities, and the same result was obtained by visual *x*-ray inspection. In order further to investigate the nature of the material contained in the bust, the committee had an electrical manufacturer construct a special electrical instrument for melting an opening into the wax, without marring the appearance of the bust. This instrument was somewhat on the principle of the electric cauterizing instrument used by dentists and surgeons.

"After thus melting some holes into the bust, the experimenters succeeded in removing some tissue samples, which were submitted for further examination to special experts. In order to leave no doubt as to the possible origin of the fabric, a sample was even sent to London, where the officials of a museum found them to belong to the Victorian Age. In spite of this apparent evidence in favor of the recent origin of the bust, those who believe in the opposite hypothesis are still left the possibility of considering Lucas not as the author, but as the restorer of this masterpiece."

*x*-RAY PHOTOGRAPH WHICH SHOWED THAT THE HEAD WAS STUFFED.

TIME BY WIRELESS—Wireless time signals are now given out regularly from the station on the Eiffel Tower at Paris. This plan, first announced by Bouquet de la Grye, has been under discussion for some time. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, May 28):

"The powerful radio-telegraphic station of the Eiffel Tower sends out at fixt hours signals that will tell vessels the Paris time and thus enable them to obtain their longitude. Preliminary trials of the new system began at the Observatory on May 9 under the direction of Messrs. Baillaud and Boquet. On May 23 regular service began. Three trains of electric waves are sent out in succession by the antenna on the tower—at midnight, at two minutes past, and at four minutes past."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

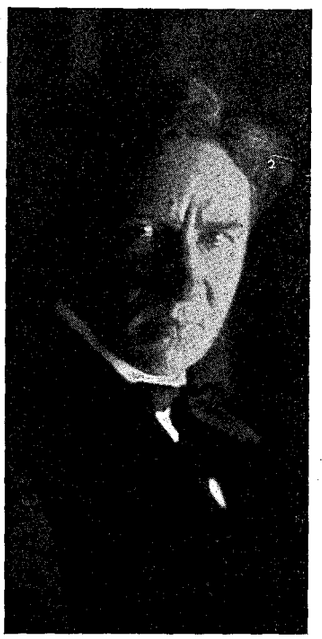
## KING GEORGE'S EXPURGATED OATH

WHILE extreme English conservatism has been voiced in a few protests against modification of the royal coronation oath, the view that "any attempt to alter the declaration would grievously hurt the feelings of the people and endanger the hard-won liberties of Great Britain," as Lord Kinnaird and his associates voiced it, seems to lack effective support. In fact, now that it is practically assured that when George V. is crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland he will not be compelled to take the historic vow which his Catholic subjects regard as an insult to them and their faith, the King's Protestant subjects are generally well-satisfied to hear no more of an utterance which they have deplored as a displeasing relic of civil war and religious intolerance.

The position of Protestant England is thus exemplified by *The Saturday Review* (London):

"Let us by all means have it clearly laid down by statute that the King must not belong to the Roman Church, and let him declare in unmistakable terms his rejection of the distinctive tenets of that Communion; but surely such a pronouncement should be made with dignity, moderation, and a due regard to the religious susceptibilities of all his subjects. This seems so obvious that, apart from history, it is difficult to imagine how the present declaration came into existence. The truth is that the document was originally framed as a semipolitical manifesto against James II. His despotic follies, actually due in part to his religious opinions, were credited entirely to that cause, and the objurgations uttered by each of our kings at his coronation bear witness to the intense indignation felt by his subjects for the narrow-minded tyranny of the last of our Stuart sovereigns.

"But what is to be thought of those who, having had more than two centuries in which to recover their tempers, still desire to hurl official charges of superstition and idolatry at millions of their fellow citizens and fellow Christians? Does any one seriously believe that the declaration is one whit more effective for being couched in abusive language? We are aware that the London Council of United Protestant Societies, with Lord Kinnaird in the chair, has protested against weakening the existing safeguards of our Protestantism. Be it so; but what safeguard does the intemperance of the declaration give us? If a Roman Catholic in order to become King of England is prepared to condemn the doctrines of his Church, the exact wording of that condemnation would not trouble him much. If what he conceives to be blasphemy does not deter him, he will not be frightened by a few adjectives."



"I HAVE ONLY PLEADED . . . FOR FREEDOM."

Alexander Irvine defends his socialistic meetings in a Fifth Avenue church by saying that "Jesus himself was sociological, and his greatest sermons teemed with economic truth."

In a bill introduced by Premier Asquith which passed its first reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 383 to 42, it is provided that the King shall simply affirm that he is a faithful Protestant in the following words:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Church as by law established in England, and I shall, according to the true intent of the enactments which secured the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers and according to law."

The old form of oath, taken by all the King's predecessors from William III. onward, was embodied in the Bill of Rights of 1689, passed when England was in the throes of the bitter anticatholic agitation which followed the deposition of James II. It reads as follows:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, and in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, altho the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

In the United States the religious press has with practical unanimity regarded the anticipated change as desirable.

## A SOCIALIST CLASH WITH THE CHURCH

A NEW impetus has been given to discussions of the relations of Socialism and religion by the decision of the vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in New York, not to renew their contract with Mr. Alexander Irvine, under which that brilliant Socialist, as a lay reader, has been delivering lectures at Sunday-night after-meetings. And if, as has been stated, Mr. Irvine is to become the leader of "Church Socialism," it is anticipated that new light may be thrown upon the vexed question of the attitude of Socialists toward religious worship.

Defining his own position, Mr. Irvine in his farewell discourse defended himself against the criticism that he had been "too sociological and not spiritual enough." As reported in the New York *Times* he said in this connection:

"Jesus himself was sociological, and his greatest sermons teemed with economic truth. It is wrong to invite the splendidly drest down to the front pews and let the poorly drest stand up in the back. There is a portrait of Mammon down in the art gallery at Washington. He has the face of a hog and the ears of an ass. Look at him, if you ever go down there, and you can not help seeing how his very countenance intimately resembles the ruling politician of our generation.

"Call Mammon what you will—avarice, idolatry, egotism, war, or crime—he is always the same. He is the devil within the world, and a much more satisfactory devil he is than the devil the Jews painted for us before the early Christians met and dealt with the power of money.

"We have been 2,000 years trying to do something with Mammon. And what have we done? Only 150 years ago an ideal of democracy was born in this country; it has been ideal in the intervening years, and now we are going to work to make it actual. That is your fight, my friends, and mine. That is the spirit that must quicken the Church, and quicken the State, and quicken the hearts of men everywhere they are found. As I

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see it to-night I rejoice that Jesus was neither a priest nor a politician, and I rejoice that I still may fight for a great multitude of people to win for the Church freedom from the slimy clutch of the money hand. I have only pleaded here these three years for freedom, and I wish to thank that great churchman, Percy Stickney Grant, for allowing me for three years to voice here the truth, before God, as I understand it."

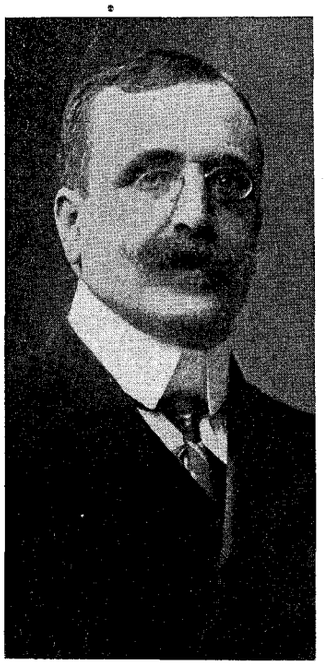
The considerations that led the vestry to discontinue the annual contract with Mr. Irvine are stated as follows by a vestryman in an interview in the New York *Sun*:

"It should be understood at the outset that all the board have for Mr. Irvine not merely respect but admiration, and that the vestry was divided on the question of his staying or going. . . . .

"The discussion in the vestry came up about two years ago, when the meetings in the chapel of the parish house first began to attract attention. The newspapers paid too much attention to these meetings to suit some of the vestrymen. At the meetings subjects were hotly discust in a way that did not please the conservatives of the board. Socialism and its allied branches, race suicide, the socialistic attributes of Christ, the eight-hour labor law, the usefulness of Rockefellers and Carnegies in our modern scheme of things—all these were argued, and it made talk.

"At that time some of the vestrymen spoke to Dr. Grant, a fine fellow, but very loyal to his friends. It was understood that the meetings would be toned down. As it happened, they continued in about the same way. So the vestry came gradually to the idea that the public was beginning to think of the Church of the Ascension as the Socialist Church. The idea was repugnant to them. . . . . .

"I am sorry if Socialist attendants at the church feel that they are not wanted there. That is all nonsense, just as the remark that one of the speakers at the dinner to Mr. Irvine made is nonsense—that 'the insolent thanksgiving of a few rich men is preferred to the chanting of the soldiers of the common good.' The vestry have put no halter on free speech or frank expression. They merely took steps to stop what they believe is harmful advertisement."



SPAIN'S MILITANT PREMIER.

What is called the "religious reform policy" of this Liberal leader, Canalejas, "has aroused the bitter antagonism of the Spanish episcopate."

From the same paper we learn that Mr. Irvine may be welcomed as a leader of the "American" Socialists as distinguished from the "Teutonic" group. One of those active in the movement to establish what some commenters call "the Socialist Church" is quoted as explaining,

"While Socialism as we understand it is purely a political program, nevertheless most of us intellectuals retain that form of sentimentality, as some call it, which craves religious expression. Denominations mean nothing to any of the comrades, but all of them are opposed to agnostic or atheistic tendencies. It seems fitting, therefore, that Mr. Irvine be called upon to counteract non-religious tendencies, which are pronounced among our foreign-born comrades. Mr. Irvine is, above everything else, a preacher. While his leadership of the American group would be spiritual, yet his profound knowledge of Socialism would make him a practical commander of the forces."

The present plan is to raise enough funds to enable Mr. Irvine to speak to "all liberal-minded people" who desire to hear him, and then to engage in open discussions such as were formerly held under the auspices of the Church of the Ascension.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, has been a steady upholder of Mr. Irvine and is quoted as saying of the action of the vestrymen, "I consider it a mistake to have done what we have done." Naturally, the action of the vestry is roundly denounced by radical papers. But the more conservative press generally take the view that a church has the right and the obligation to decide who shall speak from its pulpit and what shall be the nature of his discourse.

## SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS UNREST

MACAULAY notes in his essay on the popes that, while other countries that have left the papal fold have gone over to Protestantism, France has always vacillated between Catholicism and atheism, halting at no middle ground. Similarly many observers, especially among the Catholics, think the present opposition to the Church in Spain shows that the peninsula is infected with atheism, perhaps caught from France. Protestant observers, on the other hand, see an opportunity for their work there, and call it the dawn of religious liberty. The Jews also see hope for themselves in the quarrel between Church and State, and find a good omen in the election of one of their race, Gustave Bauer, as Deputy to the Cortes for Corogna—the first of his faith to enter public life in Spain since the expulsion in 1492. The position of Premier Canalejas is given in his own words in the cable dispatches as follows: "The Church falsely accuses us of an attack upon the Catholic religion. We are simply defending the sovereignty of the State." His action in removing restrictions upon non Catholic worship, before the conclusion of negotiations with the Vatican, has seriously strained relations with Rome and stirred up disorders in various parts of the kingdom. We read in an Associated Press dispatch:

"Canalejas's religious reform policy has aroused the bitter antagonism of the Spanish episcopate and of Catholic societies throughout the country. At a recent meeting of the Catholic Defense Societies it was announced that before the policies outlined were permitted to become law Spain would undergo a perilous crisis, as Catholics preferred civil war to the lay school system."

The fullest statement of the situation we have seen appears in the New York *Sun* of June 16 from the pen of a writer who states the claims of both sides, but who evidently sympathizes with the Premier. He writes:

"The status of non-Catholics has long been a crying evil in Spain. The Liberal press is clamoring daily for absolute equality among all citizens as regards religion. The papers are concerned as a rule not for the Protestant sectaries but for the free-thinkers, and the remedy they propose is the total withdrawal of the State subvention for the support of the Church, together with absolute freedom for lay schools, even those of anarchist tendency. It may be doubted whether the public opinion of Spain as a whole is ripe for either change just yet. Canalejas and his Ministry are far from demanding them, at least at this immediate moment; but there is no doubt that the least he could do was to make good the principle of freedom of religious opinion by granting freedom of worship."

Premier Canalejas, the Liberal leader who won so notable a triumph in last month's elections, is said to have exacted King Alfonso's consent to the principle of ecclesiastical reform as a condition of taking office. The religious affairs of Spain were regulated by the provisions of a concordat with the Vatican, adopted in 1851. This concordat, says *The Sun*,

"makes the Catholic Church the State religion and provides for its support by the State. It protects episcopal rights and the religious orders legally established in the kingdom, also the right of the Church to acquire and hold property, with sundry other provisions."

New arrangements in regard to these matters were already subjects of negotiation with the Vatican; but

"There were, however, numerous other aspects of the Church's

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situation in Spain—abuses, the Liberal and radical element call them—which were not matters of stipulation in the concordat, and these it was resolved to attack forthwith, alike with a view to meeting the sentiment of the Liberal voters who had just given Señor Canalejas his majority and in order to satisfy his own conscience and those of his associates.

"One fruit of this resolve was the royal decree of May 31, which directed that all religious orders not authorized by the concordat should immediately dissolve or else enroll themselves under an 'associations' law passed in 1887. Last Saturday Premier Canalejas issued an order to the provincial governors for the immediate and rigid enforcement of this decree. At the same time a second decree was promulgated removing the most humiliating restrictions from non-Catholic sects, permitting them to place religious emblems on their houses of worship and to conduct their services publicly on an equal plane of freedom with Roman Catholics.

"At this point the Vatican balked. Monsignor Vico, the Nuncio, filed formal protests against the action of the Ministry, denouncing it as a breach of faith in anticipating the negotiations to which the Holy See had consented. The note presented insisted that the *status quo* should be maintained until the two high contracting parties could come to an agreement covering the whole field of Church and State relations.

"To this, of course, Canalejas could make only one answer. His aim is to restrict the scope of the concordat, not to extend it; he therefore could not allow discussion of its terms to protect abuses which the terms themselves did not protect."

In regard to the religious orders we read that "even extreme Spanish Catholics see the need of reform. The Vatican itself is said to have admitted it":

"The number of religious houses in Spain according to the latest figures is 3,253. These shelter 40,040 women and 10,630 men, a total of 50,670 recluses in a population estimated to be less than 19,000,000. The wealth concentrated in their hands is incalculable, notwithstanding the poverty of the country."

The inauguration of the present Ministry's policy toward these orders is thus described:

"Last March Señor Cobian, the Minister of Finance in the Canalejas Cabinet, made a statement to a foreign newspaper in which he defined the situation. Ever since 1851, he said, the number and membership of the orders had been growing inordinately. This was especially true since 1898 on account of the loss of the Spanish colonies and the expulsion of the religious from other countries; meaning, of course, France. They were now so numerous as to be a social danger. Leo XIII. had recognized this *motu proprio*—of his own initiative; so had Pius X. Many of the orders had no legal status. They refused to enroll under the law of 1887; well, he was in favor of new legislation to control them.

"There was also an economic danger, and he proposed to meet it by abolishing all privilege and creating equal competition. Withal, he explained, he was a devout Catholic, and tho a Liberal a man of cautious habits."

Cobian, therefore, immediately took steps looking toward the abolition of privilege. He prepared to exact all taxes imposed on other citizens and corporations, from congregations, communities, and foundations, and the properties held and enterprises conducted by them, "except upon holdings expressly exempted by the concordat; that is to say, roughly, houses of worship, charitable institutions, and the actual residences of the religious which had legal status." This was a matter decidedly of interest from the economic standpoint, for, says *The Sun*,

"It may be remarked in passing that there is bitter complaint all over Spain among manufacturers and traders regarding the extensive business done by monks and nuns, not because of the business itself, but because it has thus far gone untaxed, while lay industry and commerce have had heavy burdens to bear."

In conclusion *The Sun* declares that,

"There seems at present to be no tendency to go so far as France has gone in depriving the Church of all support and sequestrating its property, but there is a considerable faction in Spain whose demands do not fall short of that level, and it may be the worst possible policy on the part of the Vatican to play into its hands by strenuous opposition to moderate change or even by opposing mere futile, vexatious delay to the inevitable."

The Catholic weekly *America* (New York) quotes from an article in the *Historisch-Politische Blätter* which dwells upon the influence of "Masonic and republican France" in the political, economic, and ethical life of Spain. The relation, established by French commerce and investments, "goes a long way to strengthen the hold of atheistic and radical ideas on the Spanish peninsula. French interests demand an industrial development of the invaded country, while they tend to denationalize and dechristianize it." It further appears that,

"Of late, English influence, too, has become very active. The erection of an ever-increasing number of Anglican churches is petitioned for, sometimes in places where there are hardly more than half-a-dozen professing that creed, the clear purpose being to make the refusal of the petition a pretext of agitation against the Church. The monopoly of the supply of Spanish news to the outside world is practically in the hands of the Stefani Agency, which suppresses or garbles whatever is favorable to Spanish nationality and the Catholic religion. The numberless mass-meetings of the people last year that protested against attacks on their Catholic schools were either ignored by this news agency or boldly represented as demonstrations against the present régime. An independent news agency is now the aim of leading Spanish Catholics."

## UNCHRISTIAN SLIGHTS TO FILIPINOS

UNTIL the American lays aside his "small, unlovely and essentially pagan race-prejudice"; until he learns to regard Orientals "as members of the same great human family of God's children"; until he recognizes and respects the decent self-respect of a proud and sensitive people, he must be in danger of failing in his great purpose "to act the part of 'Big Brother' to the Filipino, and help him to stand on his own feet and become an independent people with a democratic government of his own." Writing thus from his missionary station at Jaro, Philippine Islands, Rev. Charles W. Briggs declares, in an article published in the May number of the Baptist monthly *Missions*, New York, that, because of America's repeated evidences of kindliness and unselfishness, no other foreign nation is so well loved or has so great an influence in Japan, Korea, and China. And yet,

"No other people is so imbued with a small, despicable, unchristian race-prejudice as are the Americans. Where the Englishman looks upon the Oriental as an inferior and childish branch of the human family, and the Frenchman and German and Dutchman look upon the Oriental as a weaker people whom it will be comparatively easy to exploit and turn into perennial fountains of revenue, the American in the Orient has more the air of being sole representative of the human race, and the Oriental is classed as a subhuman species that may eventually develop, through long periods of progressive development, into the *genus homo*. . . . . .

"It is hard to think of anything more unlovely, more contrary to the spirit of Jesus, and more fatal to every fair prospect and promise of a great world movement of regeneration."

Mr. Briggs gives the American nation full credit for its unselfish efforts during the last twelve years toward "delivering the Filipino people from a past that was without hope." Today, we learn, "Filipino hearts thrill with a splendid hope, and the best of them are making almost superhuman efforts to avail themselves of the opportunities of the hour." But in the glow of their enthusiasm they are chilled by the racial antipathy shown toward them by nearly every American they meet:

It is possible, says Mr. Briggs, that it is not even now too late to rectify our great mistake:

"The Filipino would almost forgive the past if he had assurance the future was to give him the treatment he craves from Americans. He does not crave political independence, but he unflinchingly demands his self-respect and will never yield it to our antipathy. This makes him worth while."

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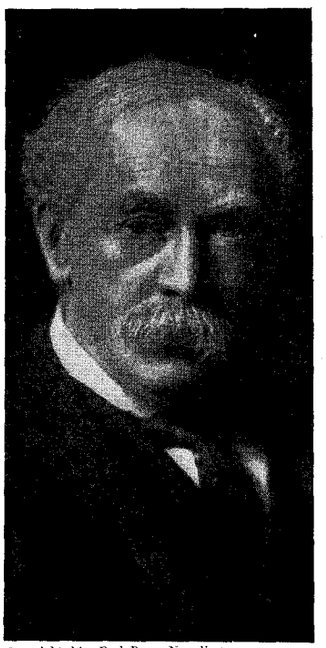
# LETTERS AND ART

## A FRIEND OF ART AND ARTISTS

WHAT important factors amiability and tact may be in the equipment of the head of a great popular institution is illustrated in the many newspaper encomiums upon Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, and the general regret attendant upon his resignation of the directorship of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. There is no lack of appreciation of his broad training, artistic judgment, and executive ability; yet his personal qualifications are especially reviewed. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"For urbanity combined with sagacity Sir Caspar on his arrival in New York quickly established an enviable reputation. In his difficult position he avoided even the semblance of a clash, and his friendships with the trustees and with all who were so fortunate as to meet him here have been firmly knitted. Succeeding General Di Cesnola, who was a firm and militant executive, Sir Caspar brought health and healing and a broad understanding to the duties of his place.

"It is customary to believe that a strong executive and fine scholar like Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke can not be replaced by one equally strong and scholarly. Probably it will be impossible to obtain a director who will be a counterpart of the director just resigned, but it is to be remembered that he has placed the institution on a plane from which it can not descend. In a sense his work has been done. He has set a pace which his successor must maintain. He has laid foundations broad and deep. His enlightened spirit will remain as a beacon light to guide the future course of the institution that takes rank now with any museum. As the honorary European correspondent of the museum he will continue to exercise a grateful and profitable influence in the institution with which he was so long actively connected."



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SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.

Tho resigning the directorship of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "he has placed the institution on a plane from which it can not descend."

In regretfully accepting Sir Purdon's resignation, tendered because of ill-health, the Board of Trustees of the Museum adopted a resolution,

"That in accepting the resignation of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as director, the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art desire to congratulate him upon the degree to which his health has been restored and to express their regret that that restoration is not sufficient to warrant continued residence in America during the winter season.

"By his geniality and kindly manner, as well as by his broad artistic sympathies, he has endeared himself to a large and constantly increasing circle of friends, not only in our own city, but throughout the whole United States. His long and varied museum experience in Europe and the Far East, which was crowned with the directorship of the famous Victoria and Albert Museum in London, better known perhaps as the South Kensington Museum, a position which he resigned to take the directorship of our own Metropolitan Museum of Art, made his services of special value to us; and his sympathy with all kinds of artistic development, modern as well as ancient, and notably with industrial art, has helped to give our museum the breadth of development which it has manifested during the last five years in which he has held office."

The trustees further voted that Sir Purdon's full salary be continued until June 1, 1911, and that he should thereafter receive $5,000 a year.

The New York *Sun* concludes a brief editorial upon Sir Purdon's retirement with the wish, "May he find a health as sound as his taste; and may his successor be as competent as he."

## WHAT IS MEANT BY "VISION"

ARTISTS, as well as moralists and publicists, speak continually of "idealism" and "lofty vision," yet would often be hard put to define their terms. In the July number of *The Craftsman*, Walter A. Dyer, editor of *Country Life in America*, supplies an effective interpretation of "vision" by a parable of "The Vision of Anton the Clock-Maker," which is, in fact, a lay sermon on the text, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." The hero of the little story, having carved this sentence on the front of an altar, tries in vain to learn its true significance; until he returns with his question to the old clock-maker for whom he had worked as an apprentice:

"Then spake the wise old clock-maker.

"'A vision,' quoth he, 'is something good and lofty and desirable which the soul may see, and, having not, may reach forth to obtain. Without a vision the body may live, but the soul is starved. It is death in life. Men may eat, and drink, and sleep, and laugh, and work, and quarrel, and beget children, and die, but all to no purpose. They might as well die in the first place, and so the wise man saith, "Without a vision, the people perish."'

"'And what may I do to get a vision that I may live?' asked Anton.

"'He that seeketh, findeth,' replied the clock-maker.

"'Where shall I seek?' asked Anton.

"'At thine own work-bench,' was the answer. 'Thou hast been to the monastery of the good gray monks and found no vision there. Thou may'st travel the world over, and no vision will reward thy search. Look within thy heart, Anton, even into its hidden corners. Whatsoever thou findest that is good and worthy, examine it. Thus wilt thou find thy vision. Do thy daily work, Anton, and let thy vision find thee working. Then shalt thou be ready to receive it, and the meaning of thy life and work will be made clear to thee.'"

And so the tale continues, showing how Anton, working and thinking, at last was blest by vision, coming to understand how he could best serve his people.

A great fault of modern life, as Mr. Dyer sees it, is that so many of us work without any vision. "Or, if it may be called a vision, it is a mean and sordid one. This is one of our American faults." The Elizabethans had vision:

"They seem to have prospered as well as we, and yet they managed to get their noses away from the grindstone, somehow. They found time to live a spacious and varied life. They planted England's finest gardens, built her most luxurious manor houses, wrote her greatest poems and plays, fought great battles on the seas, set out for adventures in the New World—in short, they made their lives worth living, and when they were gone the world found that they had not lived in vain. We are accustomed to think of them as light-hearted pleasure-seekers, but they could not have thus lived and produced results without a vision.

"There once lived a group of later Elizabethans in this country. They were country gentlemen, soldiers, scholars, lawyers, financiers, architects, travelers, men of affairs and culture. They, too, had a vision, and lived not in vain. Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson—did they not live the richer life? . . . Did they lack anything that you stand any chance of getting? And did they not have vastly more?"

Our vision—a commercial vision, wonderful in its way—is narrow and restricted and has failed to enrich our lives. We

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must give our souls a chance to find the richer life. Vision does not mean a wholly altruistic life or a life spent in work for posterity alone. "We must make ourselves bigger, for little men can do little good."

It is well to discriminate between purposeful vision and idle dreaming:

"Imagination has been a mighty force in the development of the human race. Jerusalem and Rome were imagined before they were built. Without imagination there can be no upward striving.

"In some people imagination takes the form of dreams, and dreams are but the fluttering of the imagination. A dream makes no far and lofty flight. It vanishes before it is captured. It is the aimless wandering of the spirit. Some poetry has been built on dreams, but little else.

"Now a vision—a creative vision—is a pictured goal. There is purpose and vigor in it. It is productive of results. And the loftier the vision, the higher the attainment. . . . . .

"'Eat, drink, and be merry,' is the slogan of the man of no

WALTER ALDEN DYER.

In relating vision to life, he says, "Now a vision—a creative vision—is a pictured goal. . . . It is productive of results. And the loftier the vision, the higher the attainment."

vision; so is 'Work, for the night cometh,' unless we have a clearly defined idea of what we are working for. Thoughtlessness and labor bondage are both doors that close out the vision.

"If you are a poet or a preacher, a duke or a doctor, or just a plain, every-day family man or housewife, you have opportunity enough to glorify the day's work by adding unto it a vision. Then you will try to do good instead of merely maintaining a pastorate; you will deliver a message to the world instead of merely acquiring poetic laurels; you will save lives instead of merely building up a practise; you will make a home happier instead of merely paying off a mortgage. This is what I mean by working with and living by a vision. Thus only may you grow and enrich your life and that of many about you.

"'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'

"When the vision faded, Rome and Jerusalem passed away."

Mr. Dyer concludes by recalling a lecture by a professor of biology, explaining the processes of evolution:

"He showed how one creature, back in the early ages, was thrown up on land and was forced either to grow legs or perish. And when the legs weren't sufficient for all of his descendants, some of them grew claws and teeth as well. Another creature developed the ability to fly from pursuit, and another preferred quiet stalking-habits and a venomous fang. So different types were developed, as different needs arose, until one creature was at last forced to stand upright and gain greater brain activity and skill with the hands in order to exist amid stronger and swifter adversaries.

"But 'way back near the beginning there was a creature that soon found a safe and easy haven. He grew a hard shell that was proof against all his enemies; he increased the functions of mouth and stomach to absorb food from the water about him; he had no need to run from pursuers, nor to go forth in search of food; he toiled not, neither did he fight. He has lived thus for countless ages, in the soft, luxurious mud, safe, well nourished, contented. He long ago reached a state of perfect economic balance. What could be more desirable? Have we not many of us longed for a state like this?

"'But,' cried the professor, leaning far over his desk, and shaking a long, warning finger at us, 'who wants to be an oyster?'

"And the oyster, I think you will agree, is primarily a creature without a vision."

## MR. WATTERSON ON JOURNALISM

IT WILL be remembered that Prof. E. A. Ross recently told us in *The Atlantic Monthly* that the daily press is "run from the counting-house" and dominated by great financial and mercantile interests, and therefore habitually suppresses important news through fear of the loss of advertising patronage. Professor Ross gave striking, tho anonymous, instances to illustrate his charge and, as quoted in our issue for March 26, advocated the institution of "privately endowed newspapers" as the best means of insuring fearless, undiscriminating publicity.

Now, in the July number of *The Atlantic*, Col. Henry Watterson, long and favorably known for his independence and strong personal force as editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, takes the ground that journalism, even "counting-room journalism," has not been fairly represented. "Disinterestedness, unselfish devotion to the public interest," he writes, "is the soul of true journalism, as of true statesmanship; and this is as likely to proceed from the counting-room as from the editorial room; only, the business-manager must be a journalist." Further, "control must be lodged somewhere. Whether it be up-stairs, or down-stairs, it is bound to be—if successful—both single-minded and arbitrary, the embodiment of the inspiration and will of one man." The endowed newspaper with a staff of "hobby-riders" would be likely, we are assured, to present exactly what suited the whims of those who were, at the moment, in control.

As for the suppression of news under the present system, Colonel Watterson does not attempt to consider in detail the instances cited by Professor Ross. But he intimates that the attitude of honest newspapers may be misconstrued. Perfectly proper and desirable editorial discrimination should not be regarded as suppression of news for financial reasons.

Surveying the newspaper situation with a characteristically cheerful look forward, Colonel Watterson concludes:

"We are passing through a period of transition. The old system of personal journalism having gone out, and the new system of counting-room journalism having not quite reached a full realization of itself, the editorial function seems to have fallen into a lean and slippered state, the matters of tone and style honored rather in the breach than in the observance. Too many ill-trained, uneducated lads have graduated out of the city editor's room by sheer force of audacity and enterprise into the more important posts. Too often the counting-room takes no supervision of the editorial room beyond the immediate selling-value of the paper the latter turns out. Things up-stairs are left at loose ends. There are examples of opportunities lost through absentee landlordism.

"These conditions, however, are ephemeral. They will yield before the progressive requirements of a process of popular evolution which is steadily lifting the masses out of the slough of degeneracy and ignorance. The dime novel has not the vogue it once had. Neither has the party organ. Readers will not rest forever content under the impositions of fake or colored news; of misleading head-lines; of false alarums and slovenly writing. Already they begin to discriminate, and more and

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more clearly they will learn to discriminate, between the meretricious and the true.

"The competition in sensationalism, to which we owe the yellow press, as it is called, will become a competition in cleanliness and accuracy. The counting-room, which is next to the people and carries the purse, will see that decency pays, that good sense and good faith are good investments, and it will look closer to the personal character and the moral product of the editorial room, requiring better equipment and more elevated standards. There will never again be a Greeley, or a Raymond, or a Dana, playing the rôle of 'star' and personally exploited by everything appearing in journals which seemed to exist mainly to glorify them. Each was in his way a man of superior attainments. Each thought himself an unselfish servant of the public. Yet each had his limitations—his ambitions and prejudices, his likes and dislikes, intensified and amplified by the habit of personalism, often unconscious. And, this personal element eliminated, why may not the impersonal head of the coming newspaper—proud of his profession, and satisfied with the results of its ministration—render a yet better account to God and the people in unselfish devotion to the common interest?"

## QUEER CAPITOLINE STATUARY

BROWNING in his ballad of "Hervé Riel," speaks of the Louvre with its memorials of "heroes flung pell-mell." The same description, it seems, would apply to Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. This is the "nation's art gallery" where are hung canvases "showing Indians with five toes, summer girls with more than the usual number of arms witnessing the signing of the Declaration, and other freaks of the artistic mind of the past half-century." More startling even than the productions of the painter's brush are the works of the sculptor's chisel; for, says the New York *Evening Post*,

"Around the walls of this great hall are ranged in awful solemnity thirty-nine statues of the nation's departed favorite sons. In all the poses, in all the garbs, from Romanesque bathrobes to the 'basque' of Miss Willard; and from the 'two-step' attitude of Mühlenberg to the brisk wind-swept figure of the author of 'Ben Hur'—in all these garbs and poses there they stand, and not one of them can raise his voice in protest, for each and every one is carved from marble or cast in bronze."

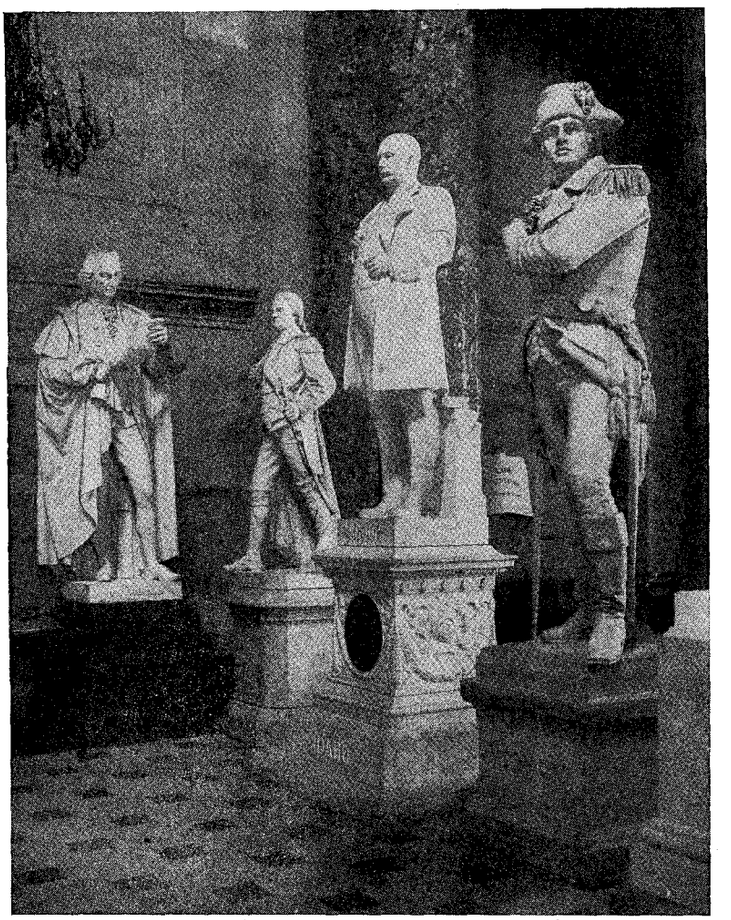
Yet if the heroic Ethan Allen stands nine feet six in his stone boots, while his near neighbor, the soldier-preacher Mühlenberg, can claim but a scant five feet from toe to white-powdered hair—if knickerbockered Continentals and trousered modern statesmen are grouped, knee to shoulder, these very oddities seem to have helped to make this chamber a show-place:

"Such incongruities as these have served to make Statuary Hall one of the marvels of Washington, and the laughing-stock of all those who, having nothing better to offer in the way of criticism, fling their jests at this collection of honored sons of the States. Statuary Hall is, and has always been, one of the most popular places of public interest in Washington. All day long, while Congress is sitting, it is congested with a never-ceasing crowd of visitors, folks from 'out of town,' making, perhaps, their first and only trip to Washington. Whether they are spellbound by the gruesomeness of some of the Government's exhibits, or deeply stirred in their historical senses by proximity to images of the great men they have read about, can not be told. For the sight-seer, like the heathen Chinese, is peculiar."

There is a pompous figure of Daniel Webster beside an idealized statue of Austin, of Texas. There is "old Sam Adams, swelling like a turkey-cock." There is Sam Houston, of Texas, beside Frances Willard, who, "with the exception of Father Marquette on the other side of the chamber, . . . is the only figure in the hall in petticoats." Of Iowa's gift, the statue of James Harland, we read that "there appears to be no man inside of his bronze coat"; while, on the other hand, little fault could be found with the bronze of Chancellor Livingston, of New York. "This is the work of E. D. Palmer, who has produced a quite beautiful face and figure of a man; and the subject, tho burdened with the robes of office, carries them gracefully. He wears them; they were not simply laid upon a dummy."

But other artists have not been as discriminating or skilful in outfitting their subjects:

"Ingalls, of Kansas, the band-box dude of the collection, wears a very good new spring overcoat, three-quarter length, semifitting, black-silk facing on the lapels. Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, is another figure 'clogged in a horseblanket,' as Wendell Phillips said of the statue of Quincy in Boston."



ODD CONTRASTS IN MARBLE.

One of the most irregular groups in Statuary Hall in the Capitol includes Ethan Allen, six feet six, and Mühlenberg, but five feet high, both in Revolutionary uniform, with Shoup, once Senator from Idaho, in modern garb between them. Trumbull, of Connecticut, reading, completes the party.

Further, we learn that "Lewis Cass is regarded as a splendid piece of American sculpture." General Keifer, of Ohio, has the exclusive privilege of wearing a "full-dress suit" at all hours. The much-discust statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee wears, in addition to a Confederate uniform, a pair of spurs. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, is so vague and shadowy as to seem the creation of a whitewash brush. Robert Fulton, the only seated figure, studying the model of the *Clermont*, has been nicknamed "the man with a roller-skate in his lap":

"Mühlenberg is a vigorous piece of work, and deserves better than the laughs it receives by reason of its closeness to the mighty, towering Allen. He is represented at the moment when, having finished his sermon to his congregation, in which

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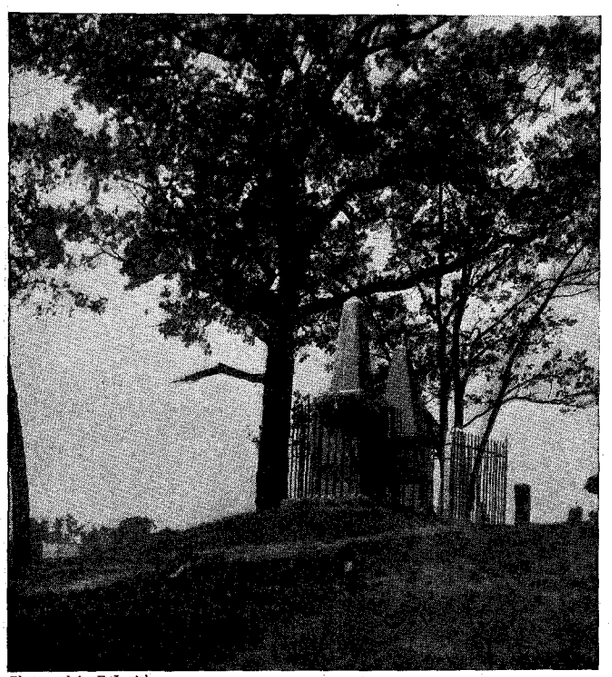
he urged them to rally to the support of Washington, he threw off the vestments of his office and stood forth upon the pulpit garbed beneath the surplice in the full regimentals of a Continental. It is a stirring blood-starter, and sightseers who catch its significance probably can be pardoned for not regarding the statue as merely an exhibit in a 'Chamber of Horrors.'

"As for Ethan Allen, gigantic figure that he was and is, he rivets attention. He is the personification of masculinity, a great heroic man, whom the artist shows with mighty arm drawn back to rap upon the fortress door, his trusty sword ready to defend the intrusion, bawling out to the British in a way to paralyze them:

"'In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.'

"Out on the top of a hill the statue would be a fine thing. Alongside of Mühlenberg it's a joke. That's the fault of the critics of to-day, who arrange the statues where they stand.

"Another hero is Shoup. Who was Shoup? Once a Senator



Photograph by E. Levick.

THE GRAVE OF RODMAN DRAKE.

The old burying-ground on Hunt's Point, a little peninsula in Bronx Borough, New York, reaching into the East River, forms the center of the Rodman Drake Park, dedicated May 30.

from Idaho. All the sightseers are willing to wager that he was a first-nighter at all banquets—from Shoup to nuts. He looks like a comfortably fed banker. His frontal protuberance, not one single swelling line of which the artist has minimized in the slightest degree, is a sight for the gastronomic. He is the finest after-dinner statue in the hall."

These masterpieces have been the subjects of much learned and witty Senatorial criticism:

"Over in the Senate the other day several Senators, including the erudite Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the esthetic Heyburn, of Idaho, made unkind oratorical jabs at Statuary Hall. Senator Lodge said: 'Statues made in any way, without any supervision from any source, have been sent there from States all over the Union. The commission to execute such statues is very frequently given to friends of the State legislatures, I suppose, and many of the statues are made in Italy, by the job, and they have been dumped into the hall.'"

Yet, argues the writer of the article, the many shrewd thrusts at the sculptors are not wholly justified:

"What is an artist to do? Can he soar into the ethereal from the contemplation of the life, character, and services of the man who invented brass tacks? Can an artist mold the sacred clay of immortality to shape the ungainly pantalooned leg of the Hon. Josiah Botts with that same lightness of touch with which his inspiration is pointed when he sets to work upon the shapely limbs of an Adonis?

"The trouble with Senator Lodge and the critics is that they expect an artist to turn out as beautiful a piece of work when he hews a statue of a one-legged general wearing a crutch and a patch over the left eye as when, entranced, he gives his genius full play in the modeling of a Venus.

"No; the difficulty with Statuary Hall is not the artists. They have done the best they could, and don't deserve half the blame that has been heaped upon them. The trouble is with the subjects. They are the ones who should be blamed. If Mühlenberg looks as tho he were about to start a 100-yard dash, why criticize the sculptor? That's not fair."

Finally, we learn that there is hope of a better era in patriotic and governmental art:

"There is scarcely room in Statuary Hall for more statues. As the States gradually complete their allowance of two, additional room will have to be provided for them by Congress. When that is done a rearrangement will take place, which doubtless will separate the sheep from the goats. There are good statues in the collection which should be preserved. As for the others—broken stone is always in demand for road-building."

## DRAKE'S EDITED MASTERPIECE

EVERY patriotic festival has its schoolboy orators throughout the country, who, pointing to the national ensign hung upon the walls, declaim the lines,

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

And wherever these words are spoken they will be credited to Joseph Rodman Drake. There is no question of Drake's authorship of the poem, "The American Flag," with which this stanza concludes; but Gen. James Grant Wilson in the July *Century* assures us, on the authority of Charles P. Clinch, that the four lines quoted were written, not by Drake, but by his friend and associate, Fitz-Greene Halleck. The final stanza as originally written by Drake, read:

"And fixt as yonder orb divine
That saw thy bannered blaze unfurled
Shall thy bright stars resplendent shine,
The guard and glory of the world!"

General Wilson records that Mr. Clinch, who died in 1880, "the last survivor among the intimate friends of Drake and Halleck," told him the following story of the alteration of the poem. One evening in May, 1819, Mr. Clinch, by invitation, called at Drake's house in Park Row near Beekman Street, New York. It was at this period that the two poets were active in the production of the "Croaker" papers, which were a literary feature of the early nineteenth century. Mr. Clinch's narrative continues:

"Going up-stairs we found Drake and Halleck, when the former remarked: 'Charlie, you are just in time to hear a new "Croaker" that I was about to inflict on Fitz,' whereupon Drake read 'The American Flag,' which he had written, or, at least, completed, that day. At its conclusion came the inquiry, 'How will that do, messieurs?' 'Admirable,' exclaimed Halleck; 'but I believe you could better the last four lines.' 'Well, suppose you suggest a better stanza,' said Drake. Halleck rose from his chair, and, walking to the table, sat down and wrote on the inspiration of the moment, without the least hesitation, the lines which were immediately adopted by Drake, who remarked: 'Fitz, those are fine, and I accept them as being better than mine.' But few of Drake's poems were changed or corrected in any way. Before we separated that night I made a copy of the poem (signing it Croaker & Company by Drake's request), which Dr. Langstaff carried the following morning to the office of *The Evening Post*, and in the afternoon of the same day, May 29, 1819, the poem appeared in that paper, with a complimentary introduction by the editor, William Coleman."

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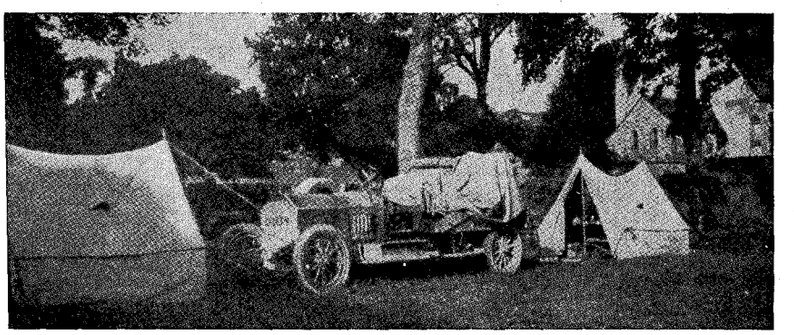
# MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

## TRIPS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ELSEWHERE in this issue is printed a map showing several routes by which tours may be made to the Pacific Coast. It was prepared originally for "The Automobile Blue Book" and appears in Volume I. of the edition for this year. An article giving practical hints on tours is printed in the same volume, where it is said that the desert and mountain regions of the Far West "are being rapidly transformed into one of the most fascinating touring-grounds of the continent." At the same time the motorist who attempts long runs in those regions without special preparation and knowledge of conditions will court the most serious kind of trouble. But, if one is possest of a standard model car in good order, adequately equipped, and has "enough of the spirit of the pioneer to find enjoyment in minor hardships," he can nowhere secure a more delightful outing than in a tour with congenial companions between the Rockies and the Sierras. No amount of preparation can avoid all kinds of difficulties. It is quite as important to select companions possest of stamina and good temper as it is to choose a suitable equipment.

Thus far nearly all travel over this country from the eastern edge of the Rockies has had for a starting-point either Cheyenne in Wyoming or Pueblo in Colorado, both of which "lie at the extreme western border of the great alluvian plain of the Mississippi Valley." Until the tourist leaves one of these cities, he will not encounter in his journey westward conditions of a type unfamiliar to him elsewhere. He will find some bad and sandy roads, but that is his experience in most sections, but bridges will be found whenever wanted, settlements will be numerous, accommodations for the night plentiful, and gasoline abundant at low prices. After entering the mountains, however, "new conditions, in many respects beyond the imagination of the non-traveled Easterner, supervene." The roads mean "an unending alteration of running through valleys and over summits, even the most desert areas being decidedly mountainous." Before reaching the coast, the tourist will find "killing climbs of miles upon miles on low-gear, with the ascent always severe, and often, for very short distances, absolutely up to the limits of traction of engine power."

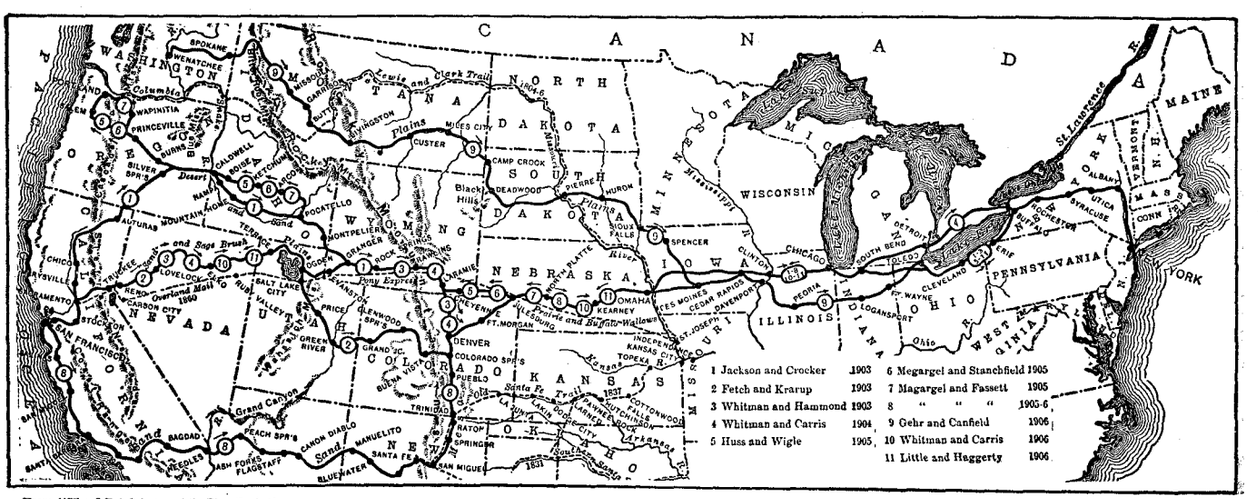


ENGLISH MOTORISTS STOPPING FOR THE NIGHT DURING A TWO MONTHS' CAMPING TOUR THROUGH SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

In descending from the mountains the tourist must "brake with his engine," or else "learn to his sorrow that three or four hours of continuous down-hill, dropping from 300 to 1,000 feet a mile, will not merely jar brake linings, but will absolutely burn the brakes out of the car, wearing the brake-drums to shells." Water-cooled brakes and inorganic contact surfaces are of little avail. Nothing will suffice to dissipate the energy developed in the descent except letting the car turn the engine over.

Besides the ascent and descent of mountains, the tourist will find in the Far West tracks of level country, as in Nevada, where are "hundreds of square miles of almost level ground, of natural road material, across which the highways, constructed only to the extent of occasional wheel-tracks and sign-posts, will admit of full speed to the most powerful car." Bad places will be encountered, but they are usually short ones. In the Rockies on grades will be found what are known as "stair steps," excessively steep and abrupt small gulleys, patches of deep or slippery mud, deep ruts and high rocks in the middle of the road, but all these can be overcome by skilful driving.

The problem of a gasoline supply is one that permits of no neglect, as many runs between settlements are so long that no standard car has a gasoline capacity sufficient to carry the needed supply. An extra supply must be secured in advance and taken aboard the car. Extra lubricating-oil must also be secured, since only one or two camps exist where oil of the proper quality can be had. The route should be carefully verified at every point because there will be runs of hundreds of miles in which no human being will be met. Night stops can usually be made at some village or house, but a camping outfit, including a supply of condensed food for several days, should be taken along. This will not only afford complete independence, but when regularly used will reduce




From "The Official Automobile Blue Book."

TRANSCONTINENTAL MOTOR-CAR ROUTES.

The names and dates in the lower right-hand corner of the map refer to motorists who have crossed the Continent in touring-cars, and the years in which they made their several trips. Numbers at the left of the names refer to the routes taken. These numbers will be found inserted at intervals on the black lines of the map indicating the different routes.

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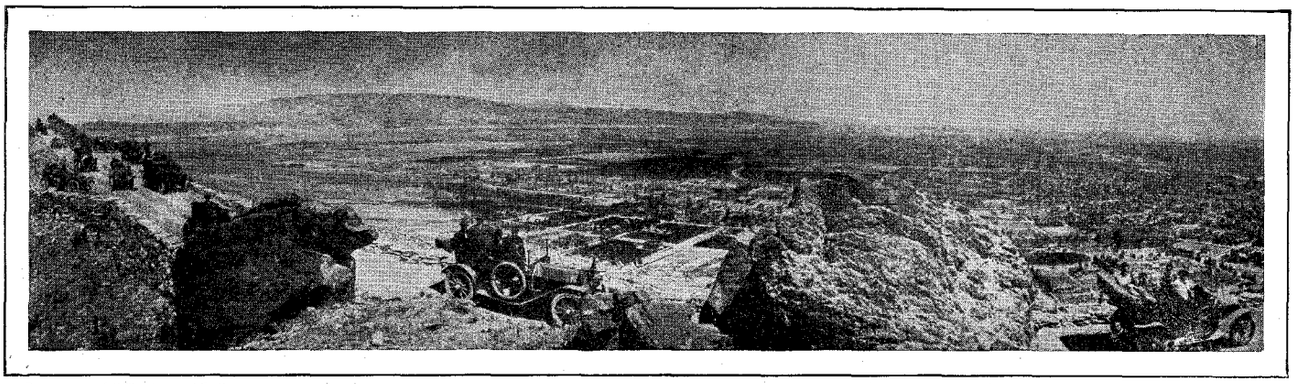


By courtesy of "The Automobile."

MOTORING ON THE SKY-LINE DRIVE, EIGHT HUNDRED FEET ABOVE CARSON CITY, IN THE ROCKIES.

expenses materially. Many other suggestions for tourists on trips of this kind are made in the article referred to.

### TAXES FOR CARS

On August 1 will go into effect the new automobile law for New York State, under which motorists must pay each year a tax according to the horse-power of their cars. The horse-power under this law is based on a formula adopted some years ago, and known as the "A. L. A. M. horse-power formula." Taxes are as follows: For cars of 25 horse-power or less, $5; of more than 25 horse-power and less than 35, $10; of more than 35 horse-power and less than 50, $15; of 50 horse-power or more, $25.

A table has been prepared by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers by which the owner or chauffeur can easily tell the official horse-power rating of his car. It has been published in pamphlet form. Ratings of all motors of from 1 to 6 cylinders, having bores of from two and one half to six inches, are given. The formula from which they are reckoned is as follows:

$$\frac{D^2 \times N}{2.5}$$

This means that D square is to be multiplied by N and divided by two and one half. D represents the cylinder power, N the number of cylinders, and two and one half a constant factor based on a consensus of opinions by engineers as to what would be a fair, conservative rating for a four-cycle motor at 1,000 feet per minute piston speed. This factor having been agreed upon, there remains nothing to do except to take the square of the cylinder bore, multiply it by the number of cylinders, and divide the result by this factor.

The same formula is used in England in determining the tax on cars. Taxes in England become due on July 1. In *The Autocar* of June 11 is printed a table showing the tax due upon any size of car. From this it appears that single-cylinder cars of horse-power varying from 4.91 to 6.45 pay $10.50; single-cylinders of from 6.6 horse-power up to 11.8 pay $15.75; while single-cylinders of 12.15 horse-power pay $21. Two-cylinder cars, with horse-power rising from 5.8 to 24.3, vary in a rising scale from $10.50 to $31.50. Four-cylinder cars, with horse-power varying from 10.1 to 48.6, pay on a scale rising from $16.75 to $105. The latter sum is paid on cars having bores of about five inches and horse-power of from 40 to 48. Six-cylinder cars, with horse-power varying from 15.2 to 72.9, pay in a scale rising from $21 to $210. The latter tax is paid on cars with bores of about five inches and horse-power varying from 16.9 to 72.9.

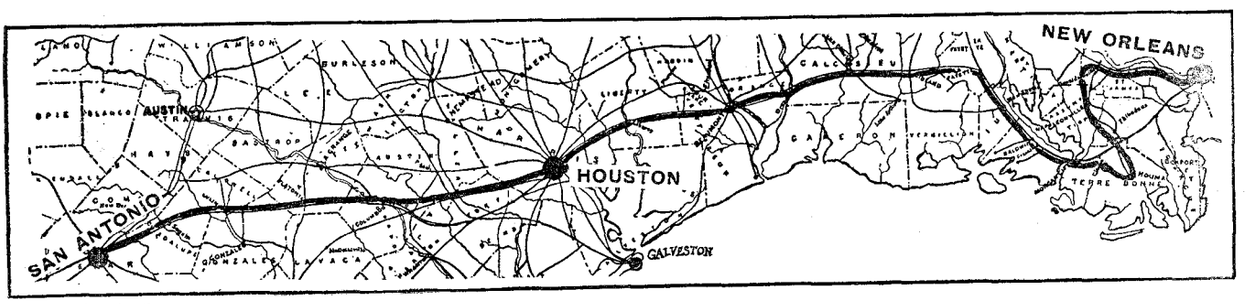
### MOTOR-CAR EXTRAVAGANCE

Discussion of recent comments on extravagance in America, as illustrated in the use of motor-cars, still continues. Besides James J. Hill, two other men of prominence have now cited automobiles as one of the causes of high prices. These are Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, and Joseph T. Talbert, Vice-President of the National City Bank. In *The Automobile* for June 23 are printed replies by men prominent in the motor industry. One of these, Thomas Henderson, says:

"It is difficult to understand how money expended in the purchase of motor-cars is a menace to the country's finances. Finance is beneficial to any country only as money is distributed among the industries. Money while stored in banks is serving no good purpose, and when used for gambling on the stock exchange may be doing positive harm; but money expended in the purchase of motor-cars is of benefit to many industries, since the automobile makers' pay-roll is distributed to a great army of heads of families, who in turn distribute it to the grocer, the butcher, the clothier, and the real-estate dealer. The automobile manufacturer in the payment of his bills for supplies, distributes money to the iron and steel industry, the lumber industry, the leather industry, the rubber industry, and the paint industry, and these industries in turn distribute the money to their employees, who in turn distribute it to the grocer, the butcher, the clothier, and the real-estate dealer, and in its passage from hand to hand the banks profit.

"What industry is injured? Is it wrong to give employment to many men and to help them live comfortably? Is it wrong to take money for a product that saves time, decimates distance, takes its purchasers out of doors, gives them service, enjoyment, and health that they can secure in no other way? Suppose even that people buy motor-cars who can ill afford to do so, what is the result for each such case looked at in its first light—the individual purchaser makes a mistake that cramps him, and money that he does not know how to use properly is put into circulation among the country's workers who do know how to use it; thereby the country's balance is preserved. As a matter of fact, that talk of foolish buying is largely exaggerated. Among our thousands of patrons we fail to recall one who is not amply able to maintain himself and his family without the slightest inconvenience due to his motor-car purchase. The motor-car industry was practically the only industry giving regular employment to men during the panic of 1907 and the years following, and an industry that can do that is one that the money industries ought to support and not hinder.

(*Continued on page* 66.)




From "Motor Age."

A NEW ROAD FOR MOTORISTS, NOW IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION FROM NEW ORLEANS TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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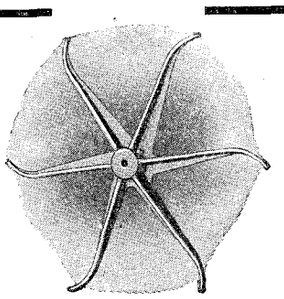
# The Things that Count in Vacuum Cleaning are Volume of Air and Evenness of Suction

## *This Oddly Shaped Fan*



*Patent Applied for*

Making thousands of revolutions per minute, creates an absolutely even, strong suction of more volume and velocity at the cleaning tool than any other device practical for a portable vacuum cleaner.

Scientifically designed fans have wonderful power; for instance, our fans ventilate mines, raise wheat from ships, drive chopped corn stalks into silos, convey kindling wood, and exhaust dust and refuse from carpet-cleaning plants and other dusty factories.

Sturtevant engineers have experimented three years to design the most efficient combination of fan, motor and dust collector for household vacuum cleaning, and this set is the result —it draws through an inch hose nearly 100,000 *cubic inches of air per minute*—a force that withdraws dust and dirt with a thoroughness that gives a unique sanitary value.

# Sturtevant VACUUM CLEANER

**Evenness:** A vital advantage of fan-made suction over that of a pump, bellows or diaphragm cleaner is the **continuous** instead of an intermittent flow of air. This avoids jerking the threads of fine fabrics or leaving streaks when the cleaning tool is moving rapidly.

**Durability:** A revolving fan has little wear and tear and cannot leak, while a pump, bellows or diaphragm is wrenched and ground by every plunge and must soon lose efficiency on account of leakage. Sturtevant fans, installed over thirty years, in the hardest kind of service and still doing good work, testify to their durability.

**Reliability:** Our fans, driven by our electric motors, make possible the high speed of U. S. battleships, and they must be as trustworthy as engine or propeller. Our forced draft fans in battleships are no more carefully made than those in our vacuum cleaners.

**Efficiency:** This fan looks very simple, but every inch of it—in curvature, in weight of metal, in breadth and taper of blade—is the result of exhaustive tests. Fan suction is ideal for vacuum cleaning, and this is the first perfect application of that principle.

## Details of Construction of the Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner

The cleaner consists of the machine, 12-foot hose, an unusually complete outfit of tools for cleaning, 20 feet electric lamp cord and plug, and is operated from an electric light socket. The motor is the same high grade as all our work, absolutely guaranteed. The fan is one piece of aluminum, which, because of strength and lightness, is better than any other material.

By using 1-inch hose (most cleaners use ¾-inch hose) greater volume and velocity of air are secured at the tool, enabling it to pick up larger particles, and clean at greater distances from the tool than is possible with other cleaners. The cleaner is easily rolled about on three rubber-tired wheels.

Very handsome, finished in aluminum, occupies space less than two feet square. Weight, 65 lbs.

There is nothing about the machine to get out of order. So simple that a child can operate it, and so soundly made that it will last for years. There is practically nothing about it to break or wear out. The dust receptacle will hold the gatherings of months and yet is easily emptied.

We make only one style of cleaner for household use, as our tests show that it is the smallest machine that is practical and durable, and we do not care to manufacture a cleaner that is a toy, or which will go to pieces or fail to do satisfactory work.

**Adaptability:** The Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner keeps rooms clean to a degree that sweeping, dusting and scrubbing never can, and it does all this with practically no labor whatever; it meets the requirements of large or small homes and also gives perfect satisfaction in hotels, theatres and public institutions; in fact it is the only small, compact machine which will run continually without getting out of order and do the same satisfactory work as the larger system machines. Can be used with any length of electric cord.

**Guarantee:** In judging vacuum cleaners, remember that this is made and absolutely guaranteed by the firm that for 50 years has designed and marketed more high-grade air-propelling fans than all other concerns in the world combined.

**PRICE**

**$130**

**Delivered anywhere in United States**

***Write for Illustrated Booklet No. 29 to***

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**Machines can be seen at:**

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**NEW YORK MORTGAGE CO.**

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(*Continued from page* 64)

## MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CAR

Benjamin Briscoe declares that, to a great extent, the automobile is coming to be a business vehicle rather than a vehicle of pleasure. All cars up to a value of $1,250 are for a considerable part of the time used for business purposes—that is, as an aid in one way or another in production. He believes that fully one-half of the cars to which the next two classes belong—that is, cars selling at from $1,250 to $2,000 and from $2,000 to $3,000—are devoted to commercial purposes, and hence represent improvement in the facility with which production is secured. If we "follow the dollar paid for the automobile" we find that it is distributed in almost countless directions. It becomes wages for working men, it builds homes, educates children, furnishes employment for almost every class and kind of mechanic;

A ROAD FOR SPEED TRIALS IN ALSACE.

moreover it has brought the country nearer the city, raised land values in nearly all sections, cured sick people, made the strong stronger, wiped out border lines, and aided in the work of binding the sections of the country together. H. E. Coffin declares that the money we spend in motor-cars is far surpassed by the sums which are laid out for other things that could be dispensed with. He says:

"We will spend for intoxicants alone during 1910 $1,800,000,000—five times as much as for motor-cars. During 1910 we will spend for tobacco $800,000,000—between two and three times as much as for motor-cars. For life insurance we will invest $550,000,000. Now, we can't help believing that a little economy in the money spent for booze and tobacco might be a very good thing for us all and it would not take very much economy upon these items to buy a devil of a lot of automobiles.

"Life insurance is a very good thing—after a man is dead. But unless a man is 86 years of age, and has married a young wife, it is a ten-to-one shot that his family would rather have him spend a thousand dollars for a health-giving and life-prolonging family motor-car than to lay up his coin in the form of a cash consolation after he has been planted. It is barely possible, too, that he might so prolong his life as to take care of the insurance policy, as well as of tires, gasoline, and lubricating-oil."

The same subject is discust in *Motor Age* where the writer takes up in particular Mr. Talbert's statement that "thousands of young and able-bodied men have been withdrawn from productive usefulness." He says:

"If the motor-car industry is a non-pro-

**Quenches Thirst—**
**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.



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ductive one, then all like industries are non-productive. The motor-car is as essential a means of transportation to-day as is the railroad train, the ocean steamer, the street car, the elevated train, or the horse-drawn vehicle. If the motor-car industry is a non-productive one, and if the able-bodied men engaged in it are withdrawn from productive usefulness, then every person engaged in the manufacture and operation of railroad locomotives, passenger coaches, Pullman cars, street cars, subway cars, elevated cars, horse vehicles of every sort, lake steamers, etc., is also withdrawn from productive usefulness, and a great army of manufacturers engaged in manufacturing and operating these different vehicles of transportation are as unproductive as the members of a standing army in times of peace. Mr. Talbert has apparently overlooked entirely the fact that the progress of the world has ever been and ever will be commensurate with the progress made in transportation. The great aim and goal in transportation is the reduction of the time factor. The bicycle would never have been introduced had it not offered a speedier method of individual locomotion than existed at that time and because it afforded a means that was preferable to horse-drawn vehicles in the minds of great masses. The motor-car would never have been introduced had it not offered a speedier and more comfortable method of locomotion than is possible with horse-drawn vehicles. So it is with every new means of locomotion. It offers advantages over past methods, advantages which sooner or later appeal to practically the entire community.

"Those who fail to see the real merit of a motor-car will naturally want to know how it increases the productiveness of the owner. This is readily answered by taking the case of any practising physician who employs his motor-car to visit patients, instead of his


## HARD TO PLEASE

**Regarding the Morning Cup.**

"Oh how hard it was to part with coffee, but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off.

"Then the question was, what should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa were soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

"About two years ago we struck upon Postum and have never been without it since.

"We have seven children. Our baby now eighteen months old would not take milk, so we tried Postum and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is today, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the State.

"I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say "good" today when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

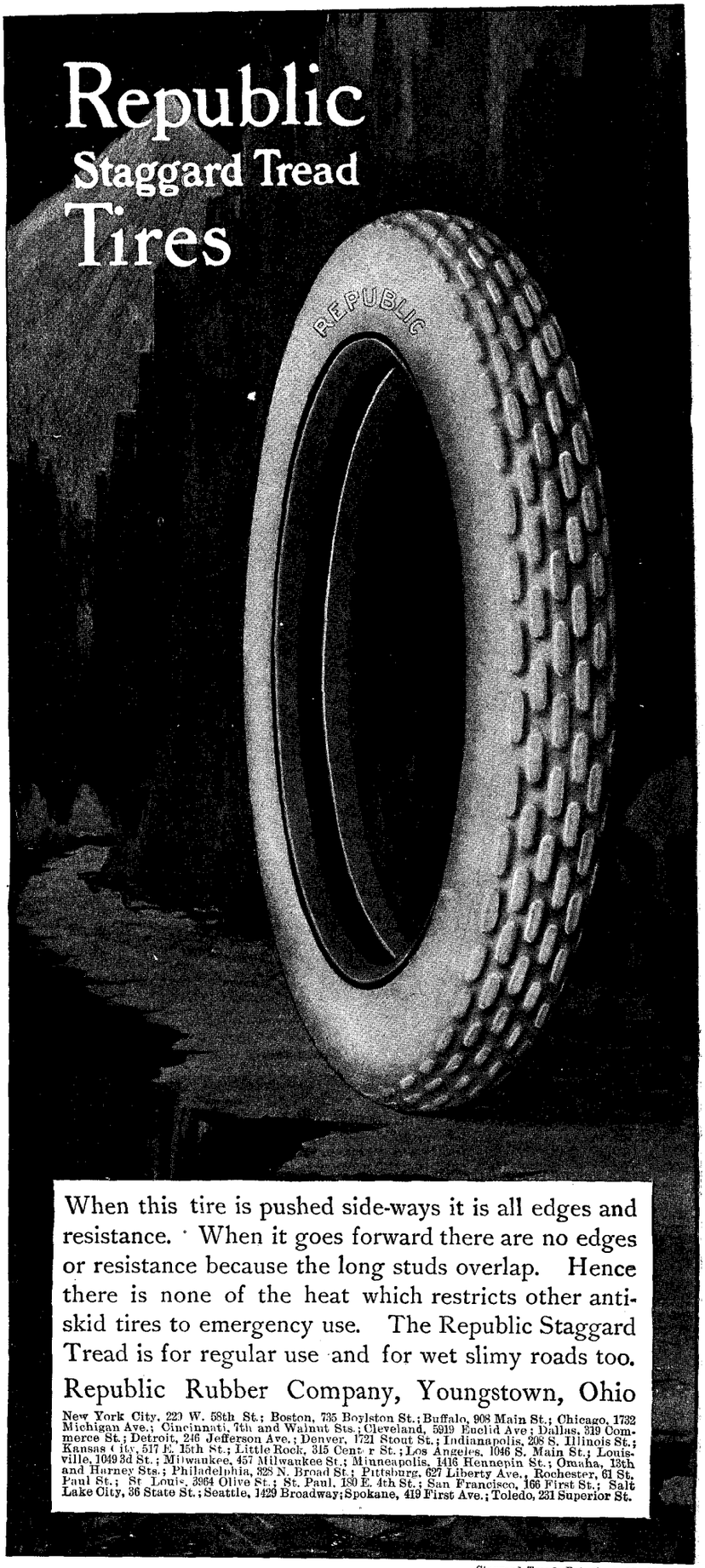
"If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say, 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well; I drink Postum. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum.

"I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good Postum has done us, but if you knew how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter, at least not over my name."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**




Republic
Staggard Tread
Tires
REPUBLIC
When this tire is pushed side-ways it is all edges and resistance. When it goes forward there are no edges or resistance because the long studs overlap. Hence there is none of the heat which restricts other anti-skid tires to emergency use. The Republic Staggard Tread is for regular use and for wet slimy roads too.
Republic Rubber Company, Youngstown, Ohio
New York City, 220 W. 58th St.; Boston, 735 Boylston St.; Buffalo, 908 Main St.; Chicago, 1732 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 7th and Walnut Sts.; Cleveland, 5919 Euclid Ave; Dallas, 319 Commerce St.; Detroit, 246 Jefferson Ave.; Denver, 1721 Stout St.; Indianapolis, 208 S. Illinois St.; Kansas City, 517 E. 15th St.; Little Rock, 315 Center St.; Los Angeles, 1046 S. Main St.; Louisville, 1049 3d St.; Milwaukee, 457 Milwaukee St.; Minneapolis, 1416 Hennepin St.; Omaha, 13th and Harney Sts.; Philadelphia, 328 N. Broad St.; Pittsburg, 627 Liberty Ave., Rochester, 61 St. Paul St.; St Louis, 3964 Olive St.; St. Paul, 180 E. 4th St.; San Francisco, 166 First St.; Salt Lake City, 36 State St.; Seattle, 1429 Broadway; Spokane, 419 First Ave.; Toledo, 231 Superior St.
Staggard Tread, Pat. Sept. 15, 22, 1908

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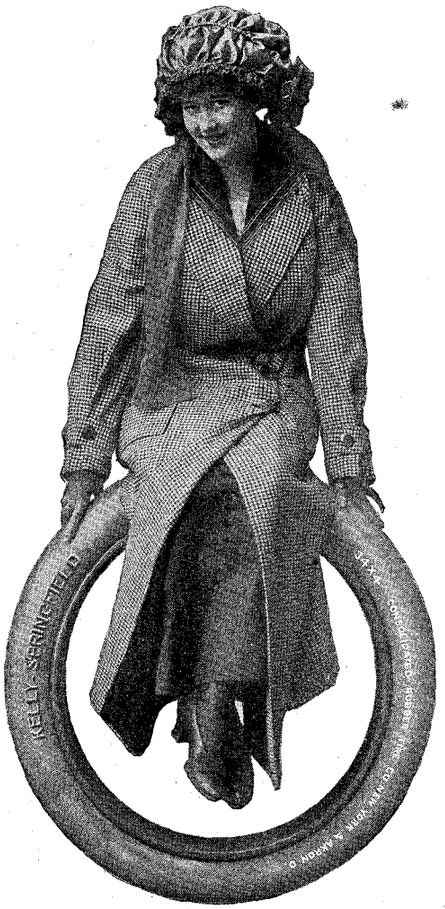
# Kelly-Springfield




## Automobile Tires

There is no getting around the fact that service in an automobile tire does depend on the quality of the tire itself. The quality of the Kelly-Springfield Automobile Tire is the quality of the now world-famous Kelly-Springfield Vehicle Tire.

"Thanks for providing me with tires which allow us to stay in the car and ride rather than to stay on the road and pump."

*—Philip A. Rollins*
*32 Nassau St., New York*

**Consolidated Rubber Tire Company**

**20 Vesey Street, New York**

Branch Offices in
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Akron, O.

6% **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** 6%
Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations; 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with Trust Co. Send for booklet.
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STYLE ECONOMY WATERPROOFED LINEN **LITHOLIN** COLLARS & CUFFS FIT COMFORT

*MAKE the DUST FLY*

You can "make the dust fly" from

**Litholin**
**Waterproofed Linen**
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Just a wipe with a damp cloth and they are as white as when new. Never wilt or fray and last long. Perspiration-proof, rain-proof, always neat. **That have that dull linen finish.** Avoid imitations and substitutes.

**COLLARS 25c. CUFFS 50c.**

If not at your dealer's, send, giving style, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid.
*Booklet of styles free.*

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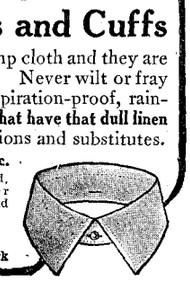


# MOORE'S
## NON-LEAKABLE
## FOUNDTAIN PEN

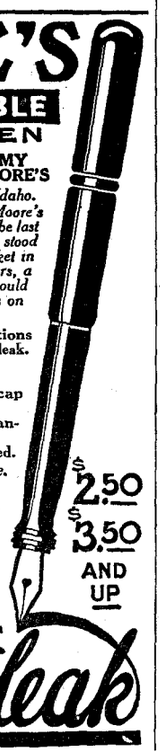
**READ WHAT A U. S. ARMY OFFICER SAYS ABOUT MOORE'S**

*Boise Barracks, Idaho.*

*"Kindly send me the catalogue of Moore's Fountain Pens. I have used one for the last three years and can assure you it has stood the test. I have carried it in my pocket in cavalry drill every day for three years, a test I do not believe any other pen would stand. Today this pen is as good as on the day I bought it."*

**Everywhere under all conditions Moore's has stood the test. It won't leak.**
**It writes at the first stroke.**
**It writes evenly and freely.**
**It is ready to fill as soon as the cap is off.**
**It is made in the most careful manner of the best materials.**
**Every Moore's is absolutely guaranteed.**
***For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.***

**ADAMS, CUSHING & FOSTER**
**168 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.**
*Selling Agents for*
**American Fountain Pen Co.**
**Canadian Agents W. J. Gage & Co.**
Toronto
Canada



$2.50
$3.50
AND UP

*It won't leak*


discarded horse-drawn vehicle. Physicians in every State in the Union admit that their earning-powers have been in some cases quadrupled by the motor-car. Their value as individuals has been increased because of the time saved by means of swifter transportation and also by means of increased health, due to shorter hours, alone made possible by the motor-car. The case of the motor-car adding to the productiveness of the individual in the case of the physician, is but one of the many examples.

"It is an acknowledged fact that the motor-car is an agent for good health, and so is directly responsible for a great increase in the producing ability of the individual. It is healthier to the citizen to go to his work in his car in the open air than it is in the ill-ventilated smoker on the steam railroad, the elevated train, or the subway. It is a fact that in large cities it was impossible for citizens to get in the open air of the country with horse-drawn vehicles, whereas the motor-car brings the country to within a half-hour's ride of the business center, or the residential district. This great trend toward increasing the bodily condition of producers is one vast factor of importance in the national status of the motor-car."

### THE FUTURE OF CARS

A writer in *The Automobile* declares his belief that the ultimate normal demand in this country for cars will be upward of 500,000. That number could not be sold this year, nor could it be sold next year, because the mechanism of production and selling are not equal to it. But the average per capita now used in cities is not "half what it will be." Eventually 90 per cent. of physicians, salesmen, collectors, grocers, etc., "will have them because they must." He believes the time is coming when there will be three million automobiles in daily use on farms. Another writer in the same periodical states the case in this way:

"As cities increase in size—and all the large cities in the whole world are increasing—two forces are at work. Those persons who can afford to live in the country will do so. Those persons who are forced to live in city flats will seek to get out into the open for their pleasure. Therefore, both the suburban estate and the city apartment promote the use of the automobile. The doctor, the architect, the builder, and various other professions and occupations not restricted by neighborhood, require the automobile. Long-distance deliveries from stores and shops already demand the use of the automobile. The farm motor now in process of development on the Ford 1,200-acre farm at Dearborn promises to do more work in a day than can be done by six men and twelve horses. At least such are the unofficial reports.

"People fear that the automobile is a fad, and will disappear like the bicycle. Only a superficial view of the situation suggests a likeness. One difference between the two is that with the bicycle one rode and walked at the same time."

### ROADS IN EUROPE

A writer in *The Autocar*, who uses the initials "A. J.," sets forth the results of his observations of roads in several Continental countries as a result of recent extensive touring. At the head of the list he places the main French roads as "proverbially excellent." He notes, however, that in places even these roads "are suffering from the enormous



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amount of motor travel they are called upon to carry, particularly in the neighborhood of Paris." He therefore advises motorists to avoid Paris, unless they are particularly anxious to visit it. This statement is borne out by the experiences of other motorists who have toured around the French capital, including the present writer. Elsewhere in some places in France will be found stretches of rough roads, for example, around Boulogne and Beauvais.

Writing of other countries "A. J." notes that Belgium "is best avoided as its roads are such in name only, except to the east of Brussels and the Forêt des Ardennes. In Holland the roads "are pretty good, being paved mostly with little bricks that are in fair condition." In Germany, which is a favorite resort for tourists, roads "are not to be compared with those of France, but are far superior to those of western Belgium." Police traps in Germany should be guarded against. Along the Rhine and near Berlin they are numerous. Last year about 10,000 summons for infringement of motor laws were issued in that country. Italy "is very backward as a touring ground for motorists, extremely bad roads being the rule, while the dust is appalling." In Switzerland roads are "fair," but are frequently cut up by little water-ways and are often hilly and treacherous." Motorists will often be received ungraciously in Switzerland and many roads are actually closed to them. Spain as a ground for motoring is hardly to be considered with favor, altho some enthusiasts uphold it. Regulations enforced by the authorities appear to grow more strict each year. "A. J." gives the charges for transporting cars from England to the Continent as follows:

"The majority of tourists prefer Folkestone-Boulogne, Newhaven-Dieppe, or Southampton-Havre, as they are more direct for the South of France. The charges per car are £4 at owner's risk, £5 5s. at company's for the Folkestone-Boulogne route. The Newhaven-Dieppe route is a little cheaper, being calculated on wheel-base as follows: Between 8 ft. 4 in. and 10 ft. 4 in. £3 10s. at owner's risk, or £5 at company's risk; over 10 ft. 4 in. £4 and £5 15s. respectively.

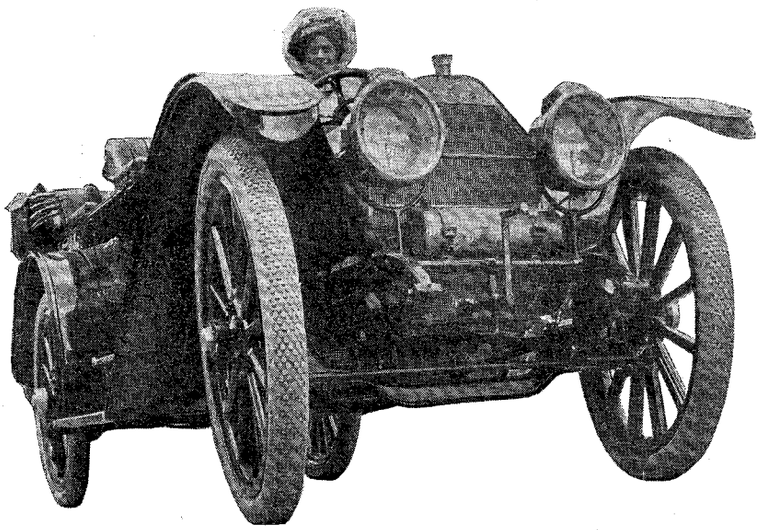
"On the Southampton-Havre line the charge is £2 7s. 6d. for cars not exceeding 20 cwt., £3 not exceeding 25 cwt., and £4 not exceeding 2 tons. Twelve hours' notice is required. For Belgium and Holland one shou.d use the G. E. R. Harwich to Antwerp or Hook lines, as this company handle a great many cars in the year, and the rates are low. In my own case the rate from London to Antwerp worked out at £1 16s. for a car weighing 18 cwt., an increase of twenty-five per cent. being charged if sent at company's risk. Cars are not taken on the Dover-Ostend route."

---

**How he Felt.**—A young lady who taught a class of small boys in the Sunday-school desired to impress on them the meaning of returning thanks before a meal. Turning to one of the class, whose father was a deacon in the church, she asked him:

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids; it's forty'cents a pound,'" replied the youngster.—*Everybody's.*

# An Invitation
## To Experienced Motorists Everywhere to Ride in a
# 42-Inch-Wheel Owen

The 42-inch-wheel Owen rides comfortably over roads that the ordinary cars find impassable.

The Owen is being sent to the principal cities to demonstrate to experienced drivers, over the roughest roads, the 42-inch wheel, the left-hand drive and other features of the Owen that make touring in it a real comfort.

We invite you to ride with us on this demonstration. From all sections we have received word from presidents of corporations, from bankers and others owning cars that cost from $3,000 up, that they want to ride in this two-years-ahead-of-the-times car.

The picture above shows a 42-inch-wheel Owen as it would look coming over the top of a hill. The camera, of course, has distorted it somewhat, but it shows the double-drop frame and big wheels—prominent Owen features.

The 42-inch wheels on The Owen make the car glide over the roughest, ruttiest roads. It will maintain a good speed on dirt roads where the mud is so deep that other cars cannot travel there.

The left-hand drive, in addition to its many advantages for city traffic, is appreciated by all who know the dangers of passing cars on narrow roadways in the country. By sitting on the left side the driver knows how close he can drive to passing cars.

The Owen car is built for touring comfort. The wheels and underhung spring arrangement make it a flexible, easy gliding car that enables the passengers to ride in it without fatigue.

The center of gravity is low—the body of the car hanging closer to the ground than that of the average touring car of even 34-inch wheels.

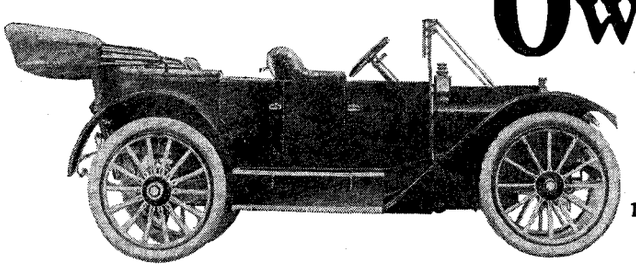
The Owen is staunchly built. It has a motor of power and endurance. The stroke is 6 inches, which gives flexibility and enables you to drive on the high from two to sixty miles an hour by merely advancing the throttle. This without slipping the clutch.

The Owen will soon be in your town and we wish you would ride in it. Go over roads that have proved too much for the cars you know. You will then appreciate wherein the Owen is two years ahead of the times.

The 42-inch wheels, left-hand drive, long-stroke motor, as well as many other features now distinctively exclusive with The Owen will in two years, be standard with many of the best cars.

Send us your name and address now so we can arrange to take care of you when the car reaches your locality. From some sections we have received so many inquiries that it will be impossible to take care of all.

The Owen is sold fully equipped with top, folding wind shield, speedometer, clock, electric lamps, gas tank, electric horn, luggage rack and other refinements and equipments needed for touring, such as tire chains and extra inner tube—all except the license tag. The price is $4,000.



The Two-Years-Ahead
# "Owen"

**Owen Motor Car Co.**
**1614 E. Grand Boulevard**
**Detroit, Mich.**

(20)

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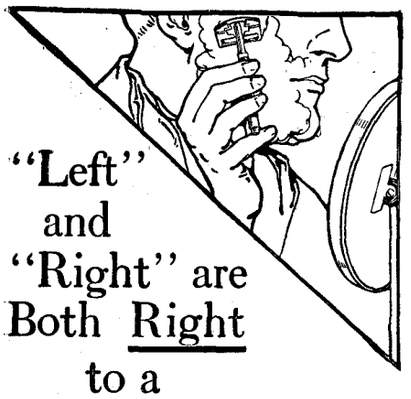


"Left" and "Right" are Both Right to a

**KEEN KUTTER**
**Safety Razor**

Think of a Safety Razor that is *always* in shaving trim; that you don't have to adjust before using; that will shave up or down, left-handed or right-handed, and *always* do a clean, cool job. That's the kind of shaving implement you have when you invest in a Keen Kutter Safety Razor.

It's because the Keen Kutter "Safety" is *built right*—correctly angled to lie up against the face and shave the toughest beard with the correct diagonal stroke that makes shaving easy.

Every Keen Kutter Safety Razor is guaranteed and *must be right* or you are under no obligations to keep it. Comes in a compact leather case with twelve fine blades of best Norwegian steel.

**Silver plated in black leather case, $3.50**
**Gold plated in pigskin case, $5.00**

E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER TRADE ST. LOUIS MARK U.S.A.

*"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."*
—E. C. SIMMONS.
Trade Mark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc., ST. LOUIS and NEW YORK, U. S. A.**



**DOMES of SILENCE**
**The Invisible Castor Without Wheels**

Give easy noiseless movement to heaviest furniture—won't tear carpet or mark hardwood floors—slip easily over the edge of a rug. *Nickel steel—guaranteed* unbreakable. A few hammer taps adjust without nails or screws. Fit over old castor holes on any furniture. **15c a set of 4. Also with felt oid centre 25c for 4**
Sold by Hardware, Furniture, Housefurnishing and Department Stores If not at your dealer's order direct,
HENRY W. PEABODY & CO.
**17 State Street, New York**
See that patent No. 7325, '08, is stamped on inside of each dome.
Local agents wanted reference required.

## CURRENT POETRY

A FLOWING series of purely sensuous impressions connected in a loose, inconsequential fashion by irregular strophes; no concrete thought, no criticism of life—these are characteristics of the verse of Mr. D. H. Lawrence that appears in *The English Review*, yet they do not explain the very definite and very beautiful poetic atmosphere that this artist succeeds in creating.

**Night Songs**

BY D. H. LAWRENCE

WORKDAY EVENINGS

I. YESTERNIGHT

We have shut the doors behind us, and the velvet flowers of night
Lean about us scattering their pollen puffs of golden light:

Now at last we lift our faces, and our faces come aflower
To the hushed, gray-winged ministrants the bats of night devour:

Now at last the closèd calyx opens from our tired eyes,
And out of the chambered weariness wanders a perfume abroad on its enterprise.

Still there is left us
The golden grainèd night aflower across the sky.
Shall we lament for what is bereft us
While the street lamp censers swinging high
Stream golden smoke—?
And river-lamps like full-blown roses
Shake down their golden litter, that discloses
The waters' restless stroke.

Ours even now
The street that is full of the rustling sound of a shell
Hoarsely whispering us how
The waves ran laughing up the shore at the swell
When the tide was high:
—Endless whisper of passing feet
And wash of voices along the street
Where the ebb of life slips by.

The plane-leaves fall through the lamp-light like tired quails sinking down in the grass,
They sigh just once round our feet and are still, heavy with the dark narcotic of weariness.

The moon, like a reddening lantern hangs low across the river; we have eaten the narcotics of night,
We have forgotten the sunny apples of day that we craved to eat; the moon of sleep is alight.

A vividly realistic sketch from *The Thrush*, done with a grace and a humanity quite foreign to the harsh and savage contraction of spirit that usually characterizes poetry of this type.

**St. Marylebone**

SONG OF THE SOUP-KITCHEN

BY ERNEST RHYS

I.

Oh Marylebone, oh sweet St. Marylebone!
What things have you seen done and left undone—

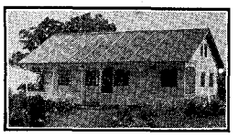
When in the street, not strait or comely either,
The rain and smoke bring down the winter weather.

There I have seen the Soupers, score by score,
Asking a dreadful grace at beggary's door.

Mud-colored men, they stand fast in the mud,
Watching the door there—misery's multitude.

They hardly speak—Hunger, the mother-tongue,
Eats her own words; her hymn is never sung.

What words they have are such as men might form,
Who feel their manhood eaten by the worm.

**A Luxury That's An Economy**

You're paying the price of a Springfield Portable House each Summer in Hotel Accommodations—that is, if you demand comfortable living.

Even then you're not getting the privacy nor the individuality in surroundings that are provided in

**The Springfield Portable House**
***GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS***

Built in 25 styles, of Cypress and Red Cedar—thoroughly seasoned, in sections 10 to 12 ft. long—these quaint houses are shipped prepaid *anywhere.*

In two hours, three men can bolt the sections together without previous experience, without trouble, muss or dirt.

Decorations are made to suit the purchaser. And the Springfield Portable House is guaranteed for ten years to be

**Absolutely Durable and Weatherproof**

We also make portable Garages—an economy and a convenience to Automobile Owners everywhere.

Send for catalogue, illustrated in colors containing all the facts. Yours for a postal. Address

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**920 Allen St., Springfield, Mass.**
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**You don't know how good a lunch out-of-doors can be until you have eaten one kept cool and fresh in a**

**Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket**

Very little ice will keep the contents of a Hawkeye cool for twenty-four hours —ideal for auto, fishing, hunting trips and picnics. If your dealer cannot supply you we will sell you one direct. If after 30 days trial it doesn't prove satisfactory we'll refund the purchase price. Made in three styles and seven sizes. Outside of tough rattan lined with nickel plated or enameled metal —easily kept sweet and clean. Prices from $3.50 to $15. Write for booklet of dainty recipes.

**Auto style—two sizes, $10 and $15, delivered east of Rockies**

**BURLINGTON BASKET CO., 33 Main St., Burlington, Iowa**



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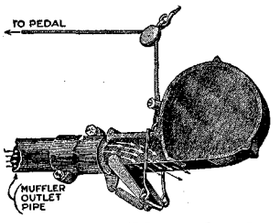
**Let No Good Thing Get By You**
**The Most Successful Signal today is**
**THE JERICHO HORN**




***It is the Perfect Motor Car Signal.***

In the midst of loaded trucks and trolley cars—
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On the winding country highways—
It saves life and limb, by giving a fair warning, adequate to the emergency.
It does not confuse or affright.
It does not produce an excess of noise.
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It is an every day necessity for the safety of the general public and yourselves.
It insures to you the full enjoyment of your car.
It does all this at trifling cost—$7 to $10.

Say JERICHO today to your dealer—or write us direct for folder L.

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**Makers of the Famous "B-LINE" Oil and Grease Guns**




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II.

"The stite pervides yer wi' the broth:
Yer need'n bring no tible-cloth.

"'Ere comes Sandy, 'ere comes Bert
Buttoned up ter 'ide 'is shirt.

"Them's the aonly blokes I knows;
Bill's not 'ere—dent Bert 'is claows."

"What price soup yer can't tike 'ome?
Has I kids? Why, blime me!—*some*."

"Talk o' Roosher; better die,
Nor watch the crool-cold days go by."

III.

And there I left them—men who might have been
The golden craftsmen of the civil scene,
More like a heap of mud than real men
To make a city, each a citizen.

But as I went, I watched one lost man more
Join the sad rearguard at the Soupers' door.

His face was gray, like ash that hides the gleam
Which may be blown yet to creative flame:
Where had I seen him? Could it be thy Son,
Oh, Marylebone, oh sad St. Marylebone?

Milton has said that poetry should be simple, sensuous, and impassioned. These qualities are found nicely balanced in a song from *Harper's*.

**Song**

BY ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

I never knew till I knew you
That May was May or June was June,
Or if the sea were red or blue
Beyond the dune.

I never knew that all this land
A garden was, till through the street
You came with roses in your hand
And 'neath your feet.

I never knew why men should kill
And burn and torture, day by day:
Myself I never knew, until
You went away.

An original fancy in *The Living Age*.

**Tenebris Interlucentem**

BY JAMES ELROY FLECKER

A linnet who had lost her way
Sang on a blackened bough in Hell,
Till all the ghosts remembered well
The trees, the wind, the golden day.

At last they knew that they had died
When they heard music in that land,
And some one then stole forth a hand
To draw a brother to his side.

---

The poem "Mater et Filius," reprinted in THE LITERARY DIGEST (June 11), was written by Mr. George S. Brengle. Through a mistake on the part of one of the editors of *The Wesleyan Literary Monthly*, credit was incorrectly given.


**TEA FOR THE TIRED.**

If women only knew the value of tea to prevent fatigue as well as to relieve it, they would take their cup of refreshing **"Salada"** before shopping as well as after. The use of headache powders and doubtful "tonics" might be altogether avoided by the timely cup of tea.

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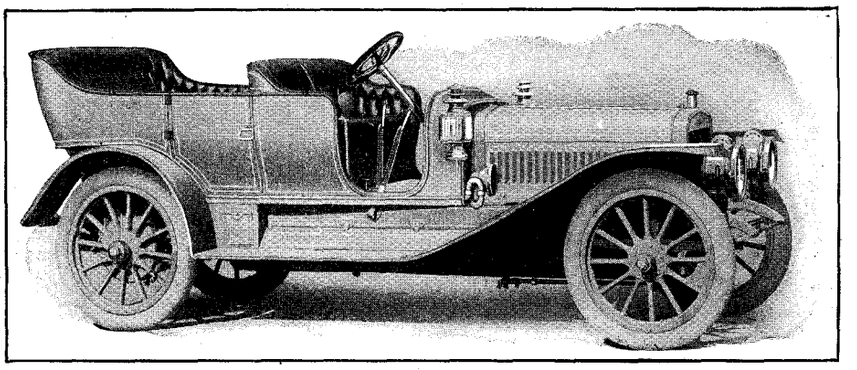
# Here's a car that has never required a single radical change—

## it's the Self-Cranking, Sweet-Running, Six-Cylinder

# 1911 WINTON SIX $3000



## The Winton Six for 1911 is the same 48 H. P. car we made for 1910, for 1909, for 1908

A success from the start: has not required a single radical change in design or construction.

Only motor in the world that *cranks itself*.

Six 4½ by 5 inch cylinders. All moving parts housed. Cylinders offset.

Ball-bearing, multiple-disc clutch of large diameter.

Ball-bearing, selective-type transmission, with four speeds, of course.

Dual ignition. Bosch magneto. Storage battery.

Frame narrowed in front to allow short turns, and raised over rear axle to allow low suspension of motor and body.

Drop-forged front axle. Full floating type rear axle.

Spacious straight-line body. Seats five.

This car holds the world's record upkeep expense. Averages 77 cents per 1000 miles. Sworn records only. No hearsay or guess-so.

Famous for quiet and beautiful operation, remarkable flexibility, superb hill-climbing capacity, and longevity. Because it's a real Six.

Made by the only company in the world that is producing Sixes exclusively for the fourth successive year.

Sells at $3000. To find its value, compare it with cars costing $5000 to $6000.

And worthy of the consideration of every man who thinks well enough of himself to want in his service the latest and the best utilities his money can buy.

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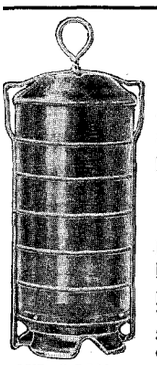

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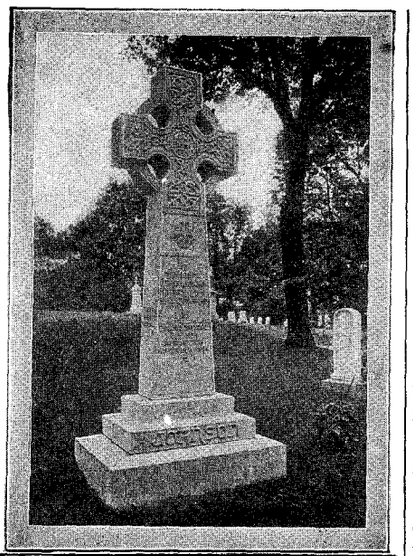

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### HOW PRESIDENT TAFT GETS THINGS DONE

SHORTLY before ten o'clock the door of President Taft's office in the White House opens and visitors of all kinds and from all over the world are permitted to enter and greet the President. It is then that the President's official day begins. Most of these early callers, says William Bayard Hale in *The World's Work*, "are conscious of an experience to be ever remembered and to talk of." Those from the South and West, in particular, we are told, are manifestly exalted with patriotic sentiments as they clasp the warm hand and look into the sunny eyes, and "everybody goes off smiling."

"Not ninety, surely!" exclaimed the President as he greeted a venerable gentlewoman whose son had mentioned her age.

"No, I shall be ten years younger from this hour," was the instant rejoinder.

Behind her came a group of half a dozen nice-looking schoolboys from Philadelphia. They tell the President that they are "doing the sights of Washington."

"Go to the Capitol, young gentlemen," the President advises. "Sit in the gallery a while and listen. You will hear debates on great subjects and you will see—well, I hardly like to tell you that you will see what one of your Philadelphia citizens, Wayne MacVeagh, used to say might be seen there. Mr. MacVeagh used in this connection to recite the instruction given by Count Oxenstern when he sent his son out on 'the grand tour.' 'Go, my son,' he said, 'and observe with what lack of wisdom the States of the world are governed.'" The President's smile neutralized the apparent bitterness of the remark.

Travelers from Europe, authors with books to leave, clergymen and editors, young ladies' schools, have their swift turns. "What building is this?" stage-whispers a pretty miss. Poor child! She has been dragged about her country's capital till she doesn't know the White House from the Census Bureau. A negro thanks the President effusively for a speech he had made the night before at a meeting to raise funds for Wilberforce University. The President is curious as to the amount of the collection. "Consid'able, sah, consid'able," was the noncommital answer. "I suppose that means you got your hat back, anyhow," laughed the big patron.

Some time before this, however, the President's day has begun. After rising about seven "he exercises, breakfasts, reads the Washington *Post* and the New York *Tribune* and glances at the first page of the New York *Times* and *The Sun*." Not the editorial pages then, it would seem! Upon entering his office at 9:30 or 10 o'clock, he finds a list of his appointments for the day, looks over half a dozen more newspapers and dictates a few of the important letters. After the brief reception those who have the first appointments appear. Senators desiring to explain amendments or recommend clients for positions are among them.


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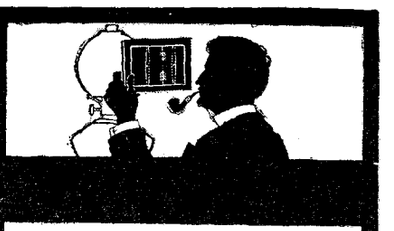
**"Its Purity has made it famous."**





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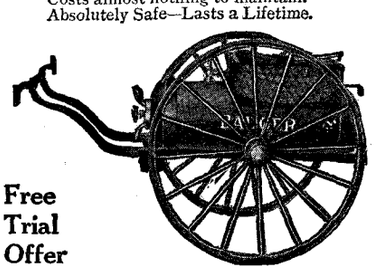
# BADGER'S Chemical FIRE ENGINE

Throws a stream 75 to 85 feet.
Better than a thousand gallons of water.
Extinguishes fire in Oil or Gasolene.
May be operated by one man.
Costs almost nothing to maintain.
Absolutely Safe—Lasts a Lifetime.



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One Senator, suggesting an amendment, remarks: "This could do no harm, and would satisfy a certain public sentiment."

Mr. Taft takes fire. With immense vehemence he answers:

"I will do nothing to satisfy public sentiment. The bill may be altered to make it more effective, but I will have none of any provision worked in to pacify anybody. I am away past that. When I learn I've stirred up a new sort of criticism or a new set of critics, I feel a sort of gleeful satisfaction!"

Replying to a criticism of an appointment, the President remarked somewhat sadly, "I am afraid I am not suited to this place. I confess I can't take it much to heart who gets a collectorship or a post-office. One does the job about as well as another, and I don't seem to be properly weighed down by the responsibility of having to make a choice."

Two men from northern Ohio have appointments and are ushered in at the same moment. A doorkeeper isn't infallible. One is a candidate, the other a friend of a rival candidate. I suspect it was a bit of Presidential humor which seemed to be unaware of the circumstance till they were seated side by side before the Executive desk. At all events, the situation inured to candor.

I observe that the President seems more interested in what the friends of one candidate say about the other aspirant than in what they say regarding the man they came to recommend.

"What do you know about Judge G.?" he asks.

"Never heard anything against him except that he has been a corporation lawyer."

The Taft smile slides off like magic, and the Taft eye lights up with fire.

"Why shouldn't he be? and why shouldn't we get his services if we can, and take him away from the corporations?

"There is a lot of thoughtless nonsense in the outcry against lawyers because they allow themselves to be employed by corporations. Corporations have the right, as anybody has, to employ the best talent in sight. That is no reason why the United States should not get the best talent for itself if it can."

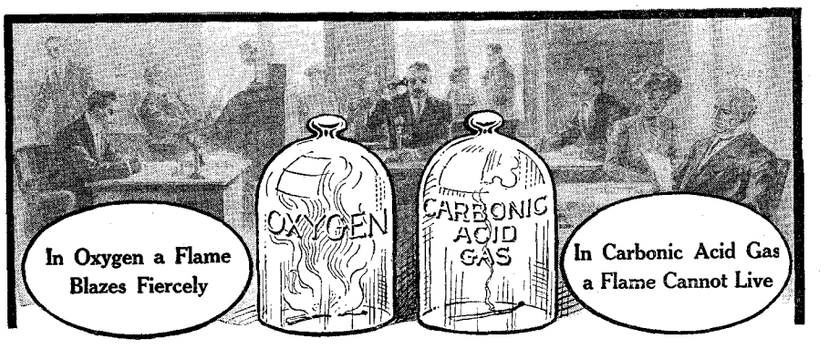
This is, indeed, the lawyers' heyday at Washington. "The sun of military glory has set."

One busy morning the President could not refrain from devoting half an hour to discourse with a group of judges.

"I envy you, gentlemen," he said. "The joy of taking up a problem with absolute indifference to the result except to solve it on its merits is a mere joy which only a judge can know.

"I envy you. I wish I were still in the midst of the happy experiences of my days on the Bench. They were days of what would be called hard work. Very often I put in twelve hours of uninterrupted study. But I was never conscious of exhausted nerves. I did the very best that I could, and hoped that I was right, but remembered that if I had gone wrong, there was another judge who would correct me. So I let him walk the floor, and I went to bed."

Often matters take a humorous turn. Representative Boutell is greeted as the "Boanerges of Protection." Some Southern gentlemen find that the Antitrust Law is working


# What has this Experiment to do with Business?

Simply this: *All work, either muscular or mental, is, like flame, the combustion of oxygen.*

The blood flows to the lungs to get oxygen. If the supply is short, mental and muscular action lags.

Unless a steady and sufficient supply of fresh air is given to each person in your office, it is physically impossible to keep the work up to standard efficiency.

Air that has been breathed is short of oxygen, and is charged with carbonic acid gas. When this gas amounts to only 4% of the bulk of the air it is a narcotic poison, acting like opium. (See Century Dictionary).

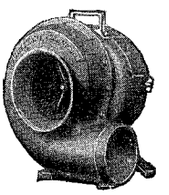
Do you see what this experiment has to do with your business?

In many a business office by mid-afternoon the air is so foul that the clerks are physically unable to do good work.

**Sturtevant**

**READY-TO-RUN**

**Ventilating Set**



gives positive ventilation, either blowing in fresh air or exhausting dead air. It is the most perfect small, portable ventilating system ever devised. It will have a wonderful effect on the efficiency of your office work.

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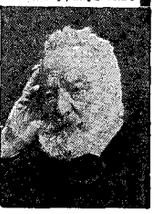

*Hugo arranged that the manuscript should not be published until some years after his death, so that he might set forth his private conclusions on life, literature, philosophy, art and religion, etc., etc., without reserve.* 400 pp., bound in maroon cloth. Price $1.20 at stores, or postpaid from publishers.

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## Knickerbocker Fountain Spraybrush

The water showers through *hundreds* of fine, flexible, soft rubber "teeth"—they get dirt out as *nothing else can*—prevent pimples, insure smooth, healthy skin and good circulation. Boon to *mothers* and busy people—great comfort to *travelers*—outwear dozen old-style brushes—always clean, sanitary.

Guaranteed one year—will last five. Sold by leading dealers on 10 days' trial, or we'll ship direct. Money back if not satisfied. Prices, $2, $3 and $4. Get a Spraybrush at your dealers—makes every bath a recurrent delight. Attractive booklet sent FREE.

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Prepared from a prescription of one of the leading skin specialists of America.


in rather unexpected ways, to the President's great amusement.

Senator Kean of New Jersey presents a recommendation for the appointment of a New Jersey man as Commissioner to the Exposition of Arts in connection with the Rome celebration of 1911. The recommendation, which comes from one of the editors of *The Outlook*, is written on the letter-head of that publication. The President reads the names on the letter-head, gravely asks the Senator if the gentlemen named are constituents of his and if he can vouch for their good standing. Senator Kean replies that, with one exception, they are all his constituents, and that the good company in which he appears suggests that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is also a man of reputable character.

In such fashion most of the time until luncheon is occupied. Soon after luncheon the President returns to his office.

Now he enjoys a few hours of uninterrupted work. He has commissions to sign, a mass of business to dispatch, plans to make, communications, speeches to compose. No one calls in the afternoon, except at the President's request. At 5 o'clock he knocks off work and goes home or out for a walk or a drive.

Mr. Taft goes out evenings more frequently than any other President of late. He enjoys the theater and is often in attendance. Not infrequently, however, when he has a series of speeches or a message to prepare, he sends for a stenographer and works with him far into the night.

### MR. RANKEN'S USEFUL BENEFACTION

LIVING contentedly in three small rooms over a grocery store on an income merely sufficient for his modest needs Mr. David J. Ranken, Jr., of St. Louis, has the satisfaction of seeing the millions which a few weeks ago were his employed in helping poor boys to become useful and efficient citizens. "A man never smells the roses on his own grave, and a man never sees the good done with his money when he is dead and gone," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. It was probably some such thought as this which moved Mr. Ranken, at the age of seventy-five, to deed his entire fortune of some $3,000,000 to the Ranken School of Mechanical Trades, an institution for the benefit of poor boys which he established a year ago with an initial endowment of about $500,000. As now organized the school has a superintendent and six instructors, and the fees are $30 a year, payable in three instalments. Under the new endowment, says the St. Louis *Republic*, it promises to be one of the largest trade-schools in the world. Mr. Ranken's purpose, as he himself informed the trustees, is "to give the poor boy a chance to be a useful citizen." From the news columns of *The Republic* we gather the following additional information:

Mr. Ranken visits his school every day and watches the boys at work under the supervision of Professor Gustafson. He has insisted that the whole scheme of education be practical. He wastes no time in teaching


# Two Factors A Sound Investment A Steady Income

GOLD BONDS AT A PRICE THAT WILL NET Better Than 6%

## Los Angeles Inner Harbor Pacific Wharf & Storage Co.

The property of the PACIFIC WHARF AND STORAGE COMPANY lies on the east side of inner harbor of Los Angeles opposite to and within 1000 ft. of slip (THE LARGEST ON PACIFIC COAST), which has been completed by Southern Pacific R. R. Co. The company's holdings embrace 80 acres, enclosed by GRANITE BREAKWATER, constructed under supervision of UNITED STATES ENGINEERING OFFICE. The completion of PANAMA CANAL, bringing Los Angeles within two weeks water communication with New York, and delivery of OWENS RIVER WATER to Los Angeles means the great development and utilization of natural resources of GREAT SOUTH-WEST. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY EXPENDED $4,000,000 at Los Angeles Harbor. THE WAR DEPARTMENT has already purchased site and will build fortifications at a cost of about $3,500,000, which overlooks property of this company, and Los Angeles is to spend $3,500,000 for harbor improvements. THIS SHOWS WHAT THE COMMERCE OF LOS ANGELES HARBOR WILL BE.

THIS BOND ISSUE offers conservative investors who wish to make their money "THE MOST MONEY" the most secure, the cheapest and BEST PAYING bond ever issued for harbor property development. DENOMINATION $1000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY either at NEW YORK or LOS ANGELES. WRITE TODAY FOR MAPS, BOOKLET AND FACTS, also about interest guarantee.

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that will interest you are told in Catalogue 23, describing the line of

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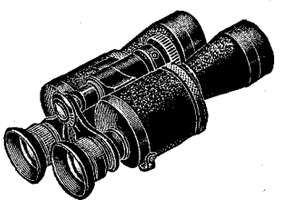

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Every ATCO Binocular is Guaranteed "Satisfaction, New Glass or Money Back"—making you absolutely safe in ordering direct if your dealer does not have them.

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theory in the lecture-rooms unless it has some practical application in the shop-work.

Geometry is taught, but instead of having boys compute the volume of a cone, they are taught the holding capacity of a funnel of like dimensions. Class-room work in all branches of drawing, carpentry, bricklaying, painting, and steam engineering is along similar practical lines.

"This strikes us as about the finest piece of common-sense charity we have seen in a great many years," exclaims the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "Mr. Ranken's example is a shining one," declares the New York *Evening Sun*, while the Springfield *Union* comments approvingly on the gift as "a further evidence of the interest felt in trade education, which at last promises to receive due attention from the philanthropists." Says the Portland *Oregonian:*

Stephen Girard and Peter Cooper perpetuated their names by philanthropy, but in their day the idea of educating the brain and the hand together had obtained no hold in this country. To acquire a trade involved years of unrequited toil, after school days were over. While Mr. Ranken's gift is for local benefit, it is likely, nevertheless, to stimulate and spread over the cities of the United States the recent movement for trade-schools in connection with the public schools.

Knowledge of trades is power also. They who acquire it through the Ranken school will be valuable additions to the wealth of the country. David Ranken has built an imperishable monument for himself.

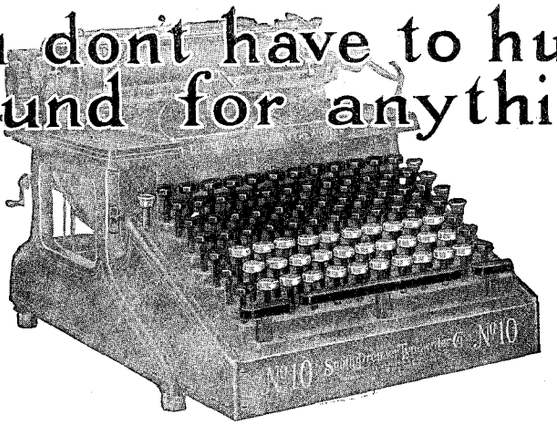
---

### HOW PETER ROBERTS PREVENTS ACCIDENTS.

THAT there are nearly four million foreigners who do not speak English in American industries was one of the facts which led Peter Roberts, Immigration Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., to make a campaign of education. To him the fact that the personal safety of the laborer so often depends on his knowledge of English is more important even than the economic and political advantages. He was himself a miner in his youth, and as a Presbyterian pastor for eighteen years in the anthracite region has come to believe that much of the personal injury and loss of life in the mines is due to misunderstanding of orders by miners who do not know a word of English. In one mine in Michigan Dr. Roberts found only sixteen men in two hundred and twenty-five who spoke English at all. Mr. John M. Siddall, writing in the July *American Magazine*, says of Dr. Roberts:

He can tell you case after case which he personally knows about. One story he told me has nothing to do with mines, but it illustrates the point in a few words. It is simply the story of a worker in a mill in Pittsburg who was ordered by a foreman to pick up a crowbar and carry it to a building toward which the foreman pointed. The workman had gone about two hundred feet on his way when the foreman shouted to him to get out of the way of a "live" wire which had suddenly broken loose. The poor


"You don't have to hunt around for anything"



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The Latin words *De Omnibus Rebus et Quebusdam Aliis* might well describe this book, because the little essays that compose the volume treat of pretty much everything in the world, and of a few things besides! There are social essays, ethical essays, even religious essays, political essays, literary essays, essays descriptive, essays narrative, essays of personal reminiscence, essays of adventure in travel, pedagogical essays, biographical essays, historical essays, exegetical essays, essays in character-sketching, essays in hygienics, essays in dietetics—all with a play of humor and wit often enlivening the seriousness and gravity of discussions that brevity and the touch-and-go art of treatment never permit to grow tedious.

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fellow did not understand a word of what the foreman shouted, did not see the wire, and, in a moment, was killed. These things weigh heavily on Peter Roberts's mind. He could rest easier if such things were not happening.

The old method of alphabet and grammatical rules was found unsuccessful in teaching the foreigners, who were too impatient to fuss with it. Then Dr. Roberts acted on a suggestion in Guion's "Art of Learning and Teaching Languages," that "the common ordinary foreigner who has neither a taste for, nor a need of, the fine points of our language, should be taught English just as the little child learns it from his mother"—by imitation.

The teachers of Peter Roberts's system do not need to know a word of any language except English. The first lesson is entitled "Getting Up in the Morning." The teacher stands up before his class, shuts his eyes, yawns, stretches himself, and says, "I awake from sleep." The class imitates, and then the teacher goes on acting out and repeating over and over these sentences:

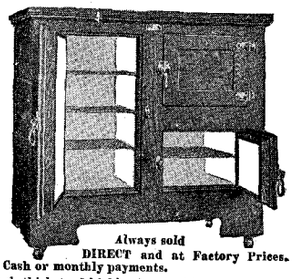
I must get up;
I throw back the bed clothes;
I get out of bed;
I put on my pants;
I put on my stockings and shoes;
I wash myself;
I comb my hair;
I put on my collar and necktie;
I put on my vest and coat;
I open the door of my bedroom;
I go down stairs.

This is the whole of the first lesson, and, aside from imparting a few words, it generally causes a good deal of amusement and a great deal of entertainment for the pupils. From this first lesson the pupils go on through a series of thirty lessons, all of which are made up from the daily experiences of an ordinary man. The result is that the average pupil has a good many laughs, causes a good many laughs, keeps interested in a sort of serial story, and, if reasonably successful, ends his course having a vocabulary of 600 or 700 common words of every-day use. (The average child of six or seven has a vocabulary of 200 or 300 words; the average small retail merchant uses 400 or 500 words in his business dealings.)

In spite of the brief two years in which the plan has been tried, some 7,000 pupils are enrolled in 225 classes and Dr. Roberts spends over half his time satisfying the demands for "demonstrations" to new teachers.

The teachers are most of them young men who, for philanthropic reasons, are willing to give up an evening or two a week to help their fellow men, altho Dr. Roberts has been successful in finding a motive to plant in the minds of others: namely, that experience in dealing with raw material, and a sympathetic interest in men, are invaluable to a young man who is educating himself for a profession, or a business career where he comes into contact with laboring men. In New York City alone Dr. Roberts's associate, Fred Rindge, has obtained the services of seventy students in three universities, each of whom gives a night or two a week to the work. Classes meet in churches, offices, social settlements, barns, shops,


**Write for Our Free Book on HOME REFRIGERATION**



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It also tells all about the "Monroe," the Refrigerator with inner walls made in one piece of solid, unbreakable, White Porcelain Ware an inch thick and highly glazed with every corner rounded. No cracks or crevices anywhere. The "Monroe" is as easy to keep clean as a china bowl.

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**The "Monroe"**

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The "Monroe" can be sterilized and made germlessly clean in an instant by simply wiping out with a cloth wrung from hot water. It's like "washing dishes," for the "Monroe" is really a thick *porcelain dish inside.*

The high death rate among children in the summer months could be greatly reduced if the Monroe Refrigerator was used in every home where there are little folks.

The "Monroe" is installed in the best flats and apartments, occupied by people who CARE—and is found to-day in a large majority of the VERY BEST homes in the United States. The largest and best Hospitals use it exclusively. The health of the whole family is safeguarded by the use of a Monroe Refrigerator.

When you have carefully read the book and know all about Home Refrigeration, you will know WHY and will realize how important it is to select carefully. Please write for book to-day.

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boarding-houses, factories (many employers are becoming interested)—indeed, classes are held wherever a place can be provided. Not a penny is charged many pupils, while others pay a few cents per lesson. One class in New York City has been meeting in the office of the editor of an Esthonian newspaper published in New York. The editor could not speak a word of English and joined the class. His newspaper contained nothing but Esthonian news—not a word about our national or city affairs—and circulated among Esthonians. The biggest joke of all is that Dr. Roberts and all others with whom I have talked never heard of such a people as the Esthonians until this matter came up. Yet there are enough Esthonians in New York City to support a newspaper in their own tongue.

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Passing the Time.**—The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing. "What's that in your mouth?" he asked. Sure enough, there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way. "Ah, we'el," said Sandy, in reply to his fellow passengers' banter, "I'm nae sae absent-minded as ye wad think. Yon was a vera auld ticket an' I was jist sucken aff the date."—*Success.*

**It Made a Difference.**—William B. Ridgely, former Controller of the Currency, said of a certain speculator recently:

"The man is as ingenious as a horse-trader's son who was once unexpectedly called upon by his father to mount a horse and exhibit its paces.

"As he mounted he leaned toward his father and said:

"'Are you buying, or selling?'"—*Success.*

**A Petition in Bankruptcy.**—Many delicate compliments have been paid the fair sex by men subtle in speech, but the following comes straight from the heart of an illiterate negro, who was married in the South the other day by a white minister. At the conclusion of the marriage the groom asked the price of the service.

"Oh, well," answered the minister, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you."

The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot; then, slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes, said:

"Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for life; you has, for sure."—*Harper's Monthly.*

**A Novel Rime.**

(With apologies to William DeMorgan)

*Joseph Vance* kissed *Alice-for-Short,*
As the two in the library stood.
"*It Never Can Happen Again,*" she cried.
He sighed. "It was *Somehow Good.*"
—*Life.*

**A Bird in the Hand.**—He—"Be this the Woman's Exchange?"

She—"Yes."

He—"Be you the woman?"

She—"Yes."

He—"H'm! Then I guess I'll keep my Sal."—*Harper's Bazaar.*


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WEAR THE NEEDRAW
Boston Garter
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FITS BEST
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If you want the best garter insist on the
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Soft, non-elastic Knit Leg Band with adjustable Pendant.
Conforms to contour of leg perfectly.
Wear with either knee or full length drawers. No metal touches the leg.
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Fitted with the new woven wire pipe bowl. Prevents clogging. Free draft guaranteed. Good briar, straight or curved stem, push bit. Tobacco contained in wire basket, always dry and fresh; smokes freely; burns to the bottom; no waste. Bowl is removable—easy to keep clean. Does away with objectionable pipe odors. Write for descriptive circular—or better still, send 50c and state which style you want.
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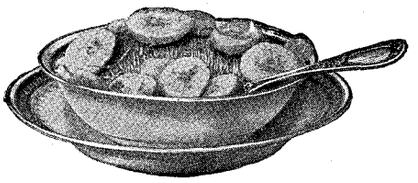

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**The Witching Hour.**—CLAIRE—"Jack told me he wanted to see you the worst possible way."

ETHYL—"And what did you say?"

CLAIRE—"I told him to come to breakfast some morning."—*Brooklyn Life.*

---

**The Reform He Needed.**—EARNEST BUT PROSY STREET-CORNER ORATOR—"I want land reform; I want housing reform; I want educational reform; I want——"

BORED VOICE—"Chloroform."—*Manchester Guardian.*

---

**No Trouble at All.**—"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?" "Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—*Cleveland Leader.*

---

**The Four Corners.**—"And what are we to understand by the Biblical expression 'the four corners of the earth'?" asks the instructor in theology.

"Rockefeller's corner in oil, Havemeyer's corner in sugar, Carnegie's corner in steel, and Patten's corner in wheat," answers the new student.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

---

**Taking Father's Job.**—"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."

"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

---

**A Happy Marriage.**—MRS. QUACKENBOSS—"Am yo' daughtah happily mar'd, Sistah Sagg?"

MRS. SAGG—"She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skeered to death of her!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

---

**A Precaution.**—Those citizens of Milwaukee who are of German extraction, like many of their fellow countrymen elsewhere, greatly esteem sauerkraut as a food staple. On one occasion a Milwaukee German was speaking of the high price of cabbage. "I dell you," said he, "dese cabbages is awful in brice dis year, me und vife puts up six, seven, eight barrels of sauerkraut every year—but ve can't dis year. Dem cabbages dey cost too much."

"You put up some sauerkraut, Hans, didn't you?" asked a friend.

"Oh yes—two or dree barrels maybe—just to haf in de house in case of sickness."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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**Economical.**—A Scottish lassie, asked by her teacher, "Why did the Israelites make to themselves a golden calf?" replied with the ever-ready and practical reasoning of her countrywomen:

"Well, ye ken, marm, they hadna as muckle siller as wad mak' a coo."—*Tit-Bits.*

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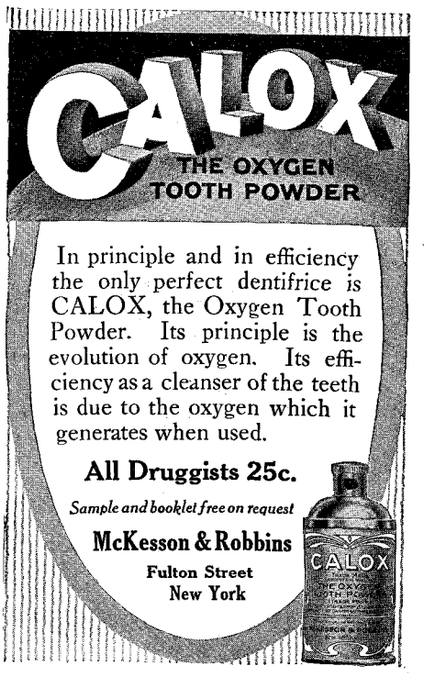
**An Insinuation.**—"Mary, Mary, take the parrot down-stairs at once. The master has lost his collar button."—*The Christian Register.*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The tide of travel this year to the seaside resorts and the summer homes along the shores, on the hill ranges and amid the shaded wooded valleys of Long Island promises to far exceed that of any previous season in the history of that sea-girt isle, rapidly becoming the great breathing-place of the metropolis during the heated term, and performing a similar function for many other great American cities.

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The steady increase of commuters on the various lines of the Long Island Railroad, month after month, betokens the growing popularity of the island for an all-the-year-round home, and the unprecedented demand this year for literature as to the summer resorts goes to show that the permanent growth will be overshadowed by the demand for summer homes for the ensuing season.

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Along its more than four hundred miles of coast line can be found a variety of sites for summer homes, sufficient to satisfy the demand of almost every lover of the water and aquatic sports and recreation. On its hill-tops are hundreds of commanding eminences admirably adapted for palatial homes, from which are afforded unequalled views, taking in stretches of the broad expanse of Long Island Sound and its charming tributary harbors and bays, or in other directions views of the South Side bays and beaches and the limitless ocean beyond.

### COOL IN SUMMER, WARM IN WINTER

The influence of the long coast line of Long Island upon the climate is very marked. The Island runs nearly east and west and it is the only section of the United States whose ocean boundaries have this direction. Owing to the tempering influence of the ocean, wafting its cooling breezes over the Island to the Sound, the climate is from ten to twelve degrees cooler in summer and correspondingly warmer in winter than in the city of New York. The island has more clear, sunshiny days than any section east of the Mississippi River and not more than half a dozen places where government weather bureau reports are kept excel it in that respect. In addition to the salt tonic from the sea breezes, Long Island is blessed with an abundance of pure water from subterranean streams.

### UNEXCELLED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The Long Island Railroad touches every part of the island. From New York by way of bridges, ferries and the Interborough subways the trains connect with the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn at Flatbush avenue station, and during the summer trains will be running under the East River through the Tunnels to the great Pennsylvania Station in New York City. This will afford Long Islanders another and more expeditious means of transportation.

### EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The excellence of its school systems and the high standing of its society all unite in producing conditions which are most eagerly sought by those who wish to establish a home of their own outside of the limited confines of the city.

### LONG ISLAND WATERS THE YACHTSMAN'S PARADISE

Long Island has been called the yachtsman's paradise. On its waters have been sailed some of the most famous international and national yachting contests, and still others are being arranged for the coming summer. In every harbor may be found during the season some of the finest specimens of marine architecture afloat, used by their wealthy owners in going back and forth between their homes and places of business or for cruises for themselves and their families and often covering thousands of miles in all parts of the world.

### NATURAL BEAUTIES OF THE ISLAND

The natural beauties of the whole north shore of Long Island, with its bold, precipitous, forest-crowned bluffs of glistening sand and gravel, interspersed with occasional broad expanses of green lawns sloping down to the water's edge, its picturesque shore, filled with thickly strewn boulders, captivate the eye of the artist and nature-lover, and have been made the subject of many a beautiful painting. On the south shore of the Island is the Great South Bay, an ideal and safe place for sailing and still-water bathing. There is room and accommodations upon Long Island for the millionaire, the man who is well-to-do and the prudent wage-earner who must needs get the most comfort for the least money.

Long Island is noted for its great number of fine estates—many of which are considered the finest in the country.

### THE RESORTS OF LONG ISLAND

"Long Island Resorts," a book containing information about the various resorts on the ocean and sound shore and the central section of Long Island with location, capacity, attractions and charges of the numerous hotels and boarding houses will be mailed on receipt of 6 cents postage by the General Passenger Agent of the Long Island Railroad, 265 5th Av. N. Y. City.

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**Social Events.**—MR. BROWNING (*pompously*)—"This is a great day for us at home. My daughter comes out to-night."

MRS. DIGGLE (surprized)—"You don't say so, mister? So does my 'usband; 'e's been in for a month."—*The Tattler.*

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**An Ungallant Toast.**—At the dedication of a new fire engine in a little town on the Massachusetts coast, the following toast was proposed: "May she be like the dear old maids of our village; always ready, but never called for."—*Success.*

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**Conservation.**—"I see you only have one chair in the kitchen, Mary. I must get another one for you."

"You needn't mind, ma'am. I have none but gentlemen callers."—*Buffalo Express.*

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**Unobserving.**—"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, but I don't think he can read it."

"Why so, John?"

"Because he is blind, sir. While I wur in the room he axed me twice where my hat wur, and it wur on my head all the time."—*Housekeeper.*

**Artistic.**—MR. BLINKS (in art museum)—"I didn't know you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. Blunderby."

MRS. BLUNDERBY—"Oh, yes, indeed; I just delight in iniquities."—*Boston Transcript.*

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**The Evening Hush.**—"That deaf-mute says he is certain his love is not reciprocated."

"Why? Because of his affliction?"

"No, the girl is a deaf-mute, too. But she always turns out the light when he calls in the evening."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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**In June.**—FIRST BEGGAR—"What are you doing here, Pete? I thought your stand was on the bridge."

SECOND BEGGAR—"Oh, I gave that to my son as a wedding present."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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**Applied History.**—FIRST PROFESSOR.—"My dear colleague, I'm a little puzzled. When did the first Peloponnesian war begin?"

SECOND PROFESSOR.—"431 B. C."

FIRST PROFESSOR.—"Quite right, quite right. That is the number of my doctor's telephone. I was to call him up and tell him my wife is sick."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

June 26.—A new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed with Dom Antonio Teixeira de Sousa as Premier.

The Estradan forces in Nicaragua capture La Liberta and Julgalpa, important towns near Managua, the capital.

General D. Porfirio Diaz is reelected President of Mexico; he was first elected in 1876.

June 27.—An Imperial decree at Peking refuses the popular demand for immediate convocation of a national parliament.

The Russian Council of the Empire passes the Finnish Bill giving the Douma legislative authority over the Finnish Diet.

June 28.—The Zeppelin passenger airship *Deutschland* is wrecked by storms in the Teutoburgian Forest in Germany; the thirty-three persons on board escape uninjured.

Ibrahim Wardani, the assassin of Boutros Pasha Ghali, the Egyptian Premier, is hanged at Cairo.

Premier Asquith introduces the bill to change the form of the religious declaration required of the British sovereign on his coronation.

June 29.—The conference between the British Liberals and the Opposition on the veto power of the House of Lords proves a failure.

June 30.—The British budget for 1910–11, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, calls for expenditures of $1,000,000,000.

### Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 24.—The House passes the Antioption Bill and the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, charges that he has been offered a bribe of $50,000 to defeat an amendment to the General Deficiency Bill subjecting all contracts for the sale of land controlled by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to the approval of Congress and that other members of Congress are "interested" in the defeat of the measure.

June 25.—Both houses agree to the General Deficiency Bill, with the amendment giving Congress power over Indian contracts, and order an investigation of Senator Gore's charges. The Senate adopts the Mann "White Slave" Bill, previously passed by the House.

The House agrees to the Senate's Pensions Appropriations Bill, involving $156,000,000, and adopts the conference report on the Campaign Publicity Bill and the Reclamation Bond Issue Bill.

The President sends a message to the Senate stating that he has signed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, that important improvements might not be delayed, but that he will never again sign a similar one.

Congress adjourns *sine die*.

June 28.—President Taft leaves Washington for his summer home at Beverly, Mass.

GENERAL

June 28.—Secretary of State Knox refuses to surrender Porter Charlton, who is wanted in Italy on the charge of murder, unless that country will guarantee to return Italians wanted for crime in the United States.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke resigns as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City and has been granted a life pension of $5,000 a year.

Eight successful aeroplane flights are made at the Montreal aviation meet.

June 28.—Bishop W. N. McVickar of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island dies at Beverly Cove, Mass.

The Rockefeller Grand Jury in New York reports that there is no organized "white slave" trade in New York City.

United States Senator Samuel D. McEnery, of Louisiana, dies in New York.

June 29.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders extensive reductions of freight rates on the transcontinental railroads.

Colonel Roosevelt, after a conference with Governor Hughes, sends a dispatch to Lloyd C. Griscom favoring the passage of the Cobb Direct Primary Bill.

The jury in the trial of L. O'Neil Browne at Chicago, charged with bribery in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, fails to agree on a verdict and is discharged.

United States Senator J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, dies of paralysis at Lynchburg, Va.

June 30.—Colonel Roosevelt visits President Taft at Beverly, Mass.

The New York State Assembly rejects the Cobb Direct Primary Bill.



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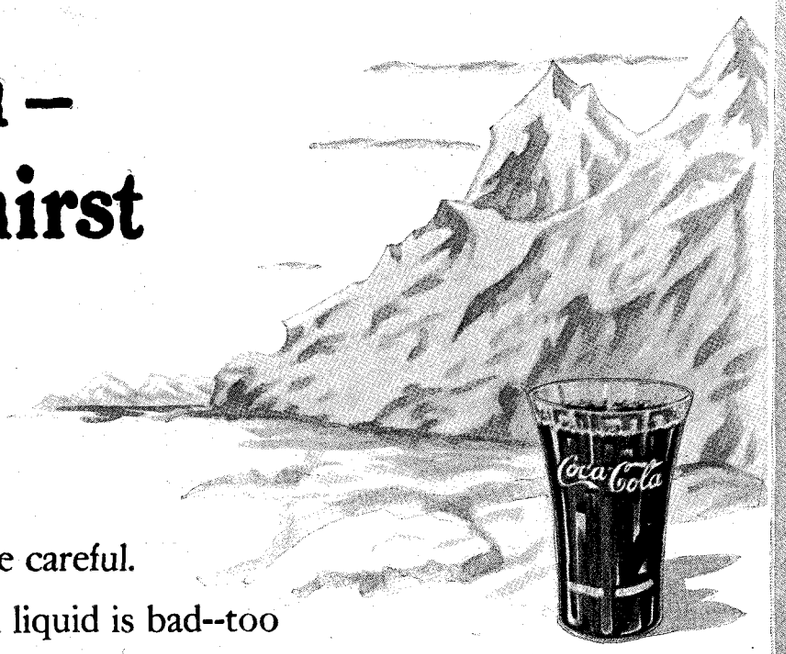


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